HISTORY OF HARFORD COUNTY

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HISTORY

OF

HARFORD COUNTY

MARYLAND

FROM 1608
(THE YEAR OF SMITH'S EXPEDITION)
TO THE CLOSE OF THE WAR OF 1812

BY

WALTER W. PRESTON, A. M.
BEL AIR, MARYLAND

Happy he whom neither wealth nor fashion
Nor the march of the encroaching city,
Drives an exile, from the earth of his ancestral homestead.

1901
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WILLIAM PACA

Chief Justice, twice Governor, and Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Born at Abingdon, 1740.

PREFACE

Acknowledgment is due to the following persons who have given assistance in the preparation of this work, viz: Mr. S. W. Bradford, Mr. J. T. C. Hopkins, Mr. Charles W. Michael, Mr. P. H. Rutledge, Mr. J. M. Streett, Mr. F. E. Gorrell, Rev. Dr. Wm. F. Brand, Capt. C. A. Conner, the Bel Air Times, Mr. E. M. Allen, Mr. Thomas E. Bond, Rev. Father J. A. Frederick, Mr. Nathan Grafton, Mr. A. H. Hull, Mr. George Y. Maynadier, and others.

Numerous quotations are made from Scharf's and Bozman's histories of Maryland, and from Johnston's History of Cecil County. In many cases information could not be obtained for a proper narrative. For instance, the War Department at Washington will not permit copies of their records to be made, and for this reason, no full roster of Colonel Smith's regiment or Colonel John Streett's command in the war of 1812, could be given. The account of the old houses is very fragmentary and incomplete, as the records throw no light on them and tradition is meagre and always unreliable.

The sketch of Spesutie church is taken from the pamphlet history by Rev. S. W. Crampton; that of Bethel, from the historical paper by Rev. Andrew B.

Cross; that of Cokesbury, from the article of Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, and the Churchville Presbyterian church from the history of Rev. W. T. L. Keiffer Father Frederick, of St. Ignatious church, Hickory, kindly furnished the data for the chapter on the Catholics of Harford.

Mr. Nathan Grafton assisted in the sketch of the Harford Baptist church. For the chapter on The Friends in Harford, I am indebted to Mr. A. H. Hull.

Although this work was intended to be brought only through the war of 1812, some of the subjects are carried further. In the collection of the data, in many instances, the information came down to this period, and having the material on hand, the whole is published. This is the case with the lists of county officials, and in the sketches of some of the churches.

If this volume should be acceptable to the public, the author may at some future day publish a second volume, bringing the narrative down to the present time. The illustrations were furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Hooker, of Abingdon.

INTRODUCTION

There has never been published a history of Harford county. Short sketches of particular events have been occasionally printed, but for the most part they have been lost in obscurity, and thus far no one has found it convenient to put the available material into book form. My purpose is to gather some of the earlier records into collective shape so that they may be accessible without an examination into original materials. As this is the pioneer work in this direction, the usual errors of a first publication are to be expected. It is to be hoped that these errors are not too numerous; at all events, an honest and conscientious effort has been made, at the expense of considerable time and labor, to render an accurate account of the doings of our forefathers in the early days, so far as it has occurred to me they would prove interesting. Numerous references will be made to the histories of Maryland heretofore published, but the reader will not be burdened with much of the general history of the State, except so far as it may directly concern the people of Harford county. Although the chronicles of this county are modest and unassuming, there are many things in the lives of our ancestors of which their descendants may be justly proud.

While it does not seem to me that any county is sufficiently pretentious for a very elaborate work on its history, or much effort at literary effect, yet in this day of awakening historical interest, Harford is entitled to have drawn, if only in a slight degree, the veil which has enveloped the past, so that the example of her earlier sons may be a guide and inspiration for the present and the future.

History of Harford County

CHAPTER I.

THE FIRST VIEW.

SMITH COMES TO THE SUSQUEHANNA FROM VIRGINIA—MAPS THE SHORE AND GIVES ACCOUNT OF THE INDIANS—GIANT INDIAN SEEN NEAR STAFFORD—POOL'S ISLAND—SMITH'S FALLS—CLIMATE—WILLOUGHBY, OR BUSH RIVER—CLAYBORNE—PALMER'S ISLAND—COLONEL NATHANIEL UTIE—TREATY WITH INDIANS—HARFORD A DISTRICT OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Harford was not organized into a county until the year 1774, in accordance with the act of the Legislature which had been passed the year before. At that time the present territory of the county was fairly well settled; the population, including blacks, amounted to thirteen thousand people; roads had been laid out, bridges made, churches built and our progenitors lived in a peaceful and well-governed section as citizens of Baltimore county. There are a number of buildings now standing that were constructed long before the county was organized, and there were many occurrences of interest that happened prior to the time the territory had its present name. The county of Baltimore, comprising also the land contained within the

present limits of Harford, was formed in 1659, and the proclamation of June 6, 1674, declared that its southern boundaries should be the "south side of the Patapsco river, and from the highest plantations on that side of the river due south two miles into the woods." This also included Cecil county, which was almost immediately (1674) separately organized and its boundaries given as extending "from the mouth of the Susquehanna river down the eastern side of the bay to Swan Point, thence to Hell Point, and so up Chester river to the head thereof," which latter bounds were somewhat changed by the act of 1706, which declared that Cecil county should contain all the lands on the north side of the Sassafras River and Kent county. So it will be seen that both Harford and Cecil counties were formerly a part of Baltimore.

The boundaries, organization and first establishment of the government for Harford as a county in 1773-4 will be given in detail in a later part of this work. But before coming to that point, a sketch of the doings of the people who lived in the present limits of Harford in colonial days, and brought the land from a wilderness to a prosperous community, during the one hundred and sixty-five years from its discovery in 1608 by Capt. John Smith, to 1774, the date of its formation, cannot fail to prove interesting to all who care for Harford history.

Discovery and First Description.

The first white man to visit the upper part of Chesapeake bay and Harford county and make a map of the country, was Capt. John Smith, who made two voyages

in an open boat from Jamestown in Virginia. This was the same Captain Smith who was rescued by Pocahontas in the romantic story related in all the histories of Virginia. Captain Smith had become dissatisfied with the dissensions in the Virginia colony and determined to make a voyage of discovery further up the bay. On his first expedition, which lasted nineteen days, he did not journey further than the Patapsco, which he called the river Bolus, but on the 24th of July, 1608, he set forth from Jamestown with twelve men to make additional discoveries. The following is from the account of Smith's expedition on which he came to the upper part of the bay and Harford county:

The twenty-fourth of July, Captaine Smith set forward to finish the discovery with twelve men; their names were Nathaniel Powell, Thomas Momford, Richard Featherstone, Michell Sicklemore, James Bourne, Anthony Bagnell, Chir. Gentlemen.

Jonas Profit, Anas Todkill, Edward Pising, Richard Keale, James Watkins, William Ward, souldiers.

The wind being contrary caused our stay two or three days at Kecoughtan (now called Hampton, in Virginia); the king feasted us with much mirth, his people were persuaded we went purposely to be revenged of the Massawomeks. In the evening we fired a few rackets, which flying in the ayre so terrified the poor savages, they supposed nothing impossible we attempted; and desired to assist us. The first night we anchored at Stingray Isle. The next day we crossed Patawomeks river and hastened to the river Bolus. We went not much further before we might see the bay divide into two heads, and arriving there we found it divided into four, all of which we searched so far as we might sayle them. Two of them we found inhabited, but in crossing the bay we encountered seven or eight canowes full of Massawomeks, we seeing them prepare to assault us, left our oars and made way with our sayle to encounter them, yet we were but few with our

captaine that could stand, for within two days after we left Kecoughtan, the rest (being all of the last supply) were sick almost to death, until they were seasoned to the country. Having shut them under our Tarpawling, we put their hats upon sticks by the barge's side, and betwixt two hats a man with two peeces, to make us seem many, and so we think the Indians supposed these hats to be men, for they fled with all possible speed to the shore, and there stayed, staring at the sayling of our barge until we anchored right against them. Long it was ere we could draw them to come unto us. At last they sent two of their company unarmed in a canow, the rest all followed to second them if need required. These two each being presented with a bell, brought aboard all their fellowes; presenting our captain with venison, bear's flesh, fish, bowes, arows, clubs, targets and bear skins. We understood them nothing at all, but by signs, whereby they signified unto us they had been at war with the Tockwoghes, the which they confirmed by shewing us their green wounds, but the night parting us, we imagined they appointed the next morning to meet, but after that we never saw them.

Entering the river Tochwogh (Sassafras river, in Cecil county) the salvages all armed, in a fleete of boats, after their barbarous manner, round environed us; so it chanced one of them could speake the language of Powhatan, who perswaded the rest to friendly parley. But when they saw us furnished with the Massawomeks' weapons, and we faining the invention of Kecoughtan, to have taken them per force; they conducted to us their pallizadoed towne, mantleled with the barks of trees with scaffolds like mounts, brested about with brests very formally. Their men, women and children, with dances, songs, fruits, furres, and what they had, kindly welcomed us, spreading mats for us to sit on, stretching their best abilities to express their loves.

Many hatchets, knives, peeces of iron and brasse, we saw amongst them, which they reported to have from the Sasquesahanocks, a mightie people and mortall enemies with the Massawomeks. The Sasquesahanocks inhabit upon the chiefe spring of these four branches of the baye's head, two days journey higher than our barge could passe for rocks, yet we prevailed

with the interpreter to take with him another interpreter, to perswade the Sasquesahanocks to come visit us, for their language are different. Three or four dayes we expected their returne, then sixty of those gyant-like people came down with presents of venison, tobacco pipes three foot in length, baskets, targets, bowes and arrowes. Five of their chiefe Werowances came aboard us boldly to cross the bay for Tockwhogh, leaving their men and canowes; the wind being so high they durst not passe.

Our order was daily to haue prayer, with a psalme, at which solemnitie the poore salvages much wondered, our prayers being done awhile they were busied with a consultation till they had contrived their business. Then they began in a most passionate manner to hold up their hands to the sunne, with a most fearful song, then embracing our captaine, they began to adore him in a like manner; though he rebuked them, yet they proceeded till their song was finished: which done with a most strange furious action and a hellish voyce; began an oration of their loues; that ended with a great painted beares skin they covered him: then one read with a great chayne of white beads, weighing six or seaven pounds hung it about his necke the others had 18 mantels made of diuers sorts of skinnes sowed together; all these with many other toyes they laid at his feete, stroking their ceremonious hands about his necke for his creation to be their governour and protector, promising their ayed, victualls, or what they had to be his if he would stay with them, to revenge and defend them of the Massawomeks. But we left them at Tockwhogh, sorrowing for our departure, yet we promised the next yeare againe to visit them. Many descriptions and discourses they made us of Atquanachack, Massawomek and other people, signifying they inhabit upon a great water beyond the mountains, which we understood to be some great lake, or the river of Canada: and from the French to have their hatchets and commodities by trade. These know no more of the territories of Powhatan than his name, and he as little of them, but the Aquanachucks are on the ocean's sea.

The highest mountain we saw northward we called Peregrines mount (Gray's Hill) and a rocky river, where the

Massawomeks went up, Willowbyes river (Bush river) in honor of the town our captaine was born in; and that honorable house the Lord Willowby, his most honored good friend. The Sasquesahanocks was called Smith's falles; the next point to Tockwhogh, Pising's poynt; the next poynt Bourne. Powell's (Pool's) and Smal's poynt is by the river Bolus; and the little bay at the head—Profit's poole; Watkins, Reads and Mumfords poynts are on each side Limbo; Ward, Cantrell and Sicklemore, betwixt Patawomek and Pamunkee, after the names of the discoverers. In all those places and the further we came up the rivers we cut in trees as many crosses as we could, and in many places crosses of brasse to signifie to any, Englishmen had been there.

Thus having sought all the rivers and inlets worth noting, we returned to discover the river of Pawtuxant, these people we found very tractable, and more civil than any, and we promised them, as also the Patawomeks, to revenge them of the Massawomeks, but our purposes were crossed.

The explorer speaks of going up the Susquehanna several miles and coming to a stream flowing from the northwest. It is possible that Smith referred to Deer Creek as the small stream, and that he went ashore where Stafford now is, and ascended Deer Creek several miles. In this section lived the Indians of such unusual size, the calf of the leg of one of them measuring twenty-seven inches. Bozman thinks the creek here referred to is Principio's Creek in Cecil county, but from the direction indicated, it seems to me as likely to have been Deer Creek.

Thirtie leagues northward is a river not inhabited, yet navigable: for the red clay resembling bole armo niack we called it bolus. At the end of the bay where it is 6 or 7 myles in breadth, it divides itselfe into 4 branches, the best commeth northwest from among the mountains, but though canows may go a day's journey or two up it, we could not get two miles up with our boat for rockes. Upon it is seated the Sasquesahanocks, near it, north and by west runneth a

creeke a myle and a halfe: at the head whereof the Ebbe left us on shore, where we found many trees cut with hatchets. The next tide keeping the shore to seek for some salvages; (for within thirtie leagues sayling we saw not any, being a barren country,) we went up another small river like a creeke, 6 or 7 myle. From thence returning we met 7 canows of the Massawomeks, with whom we had conference by signes, for we understood one another scarce a word; the next day we discovered the small river and people of Tockwhogh trending eastward.

Having lost our grapnell among the rocks of the Sasquesahannocks, we were then near 200 myles from home and our barge about two tuns, and had in it but twelve men to performe this discovery, wherein we laid about 12 weeks upon those great waters in those unknowne countries, having nothing but a little meale, oatmeale, and water to feed us, and scarce halfe sufficient of that for halfe that time, but what provision we got among the salvages, and such roots and fish as we caught by accident, and God's direction; nor had we a mariner nor any hand skill to trim the sayles but two saylers and myselfe, the rest being gentlmen or them as were ignorant in such toil and labor. Yet necessitie in a short time by good words and examples, made them doe that which caused them ever after to fear no colours. What I did with this small meanes I leave to the reader to judge and the mappe I made of the country, which is but a small matter in regard of the magnitude thereof. But to proceed, 60 of these Sasquesahanocks came to us with skins, bowes, arrowes, targets, beads, swords and tobacco pipes for presents. Such great and well proportioned men are seldom seene, for they seemed like giants to the English, yea, and to the neighbors, yet seemed of an honest and simple disposition, with much adoe restrained from adoring us as Gods. These are the strangest people of all these countries, both in language and attire; for their language it may well become their proportions. sounding from them as a voyce in a vault. Their attire is the skinnes of beares, and wolves, some have cossacks made of beares heads and skinnes, that a man's head goes through the skinnes neck, and the eares of the bear fastened

to his shoulders the nose and teeth hanging down his breast. another beares face split behind him, and at the end of the nose hung a pawe, the halfe sleeves coming to the elbowes were the necks of beares, and the armes through the mouth with pawes hanging at their noses. One had the head of a wolfe hanging in a chaine for a jewell, his tobacco pipe three quarter of a yard long, prettily carved with a bird, a deare, or some such devise at great the end, sufficient to beat out ones braines; with bowes, arows and clubs, sutable to their greatnesse. These are scarce known to Powhatan. They can make neare six hundred able men, and are pallisadoed in their townes to defend them from the Massawomeks, their mortall enemies. Five of their chiefe Werowances came aboard us and crossed the bay in their barge. The picture of the greatest of the them is signified in the mappe. The calfe of whose leg was three quarters of a yard about, and all the rest of his limbs so answerable to that proportion that he seemed the goodliest man we ever beheld. His hayre, the one side was long, the other shore close with a ridge over his crown like a cockes combe. His arrows were five quarters long, headed with the splinters of a white crystal like stone, in forme of a heart, an inch broad and an inch and a halfe long, or more. These he wore in a woolues skinne at his back for his quiver, his bow in the one hand and his clubbe in the other as is described.

On the east side of the bay is the river Tockwhogh, and upon it a people that can make 100 men, seated some seaven myles within the river: where they have a fort very well pallisadoed and mantelled with barkes of trees. Next them is Ozinies with sixty men. More to the south of that east side of the bay, the river Rapahanock, neere unto which is the river Kuscarawaock. Upon which is seated a people with 200 men. After that is the river Tanto Wighcomoco, and on it a people with 100 men. The people of these rivers are of little stature, of another language from the rest and very rude. But they are on the river Acohanock with 40 men, and they of Accomac 80 men doth equalize any of the territories of Powhatan, and speake his language, who over all these doth rule as king.

Southward we went to some parts of Chowanock and the

Mangoags to search for them left by Mr. White. Amongst those people are thus many severall nations of sundry languages, that environ Powhatans territories. The Chowanocks, the Mangoags, the Atquanachukes, the Tockwhoghs, the Susquesanocks, the Powhatans, the Monacans, the Mannahokes, the Massawomeks, and the Kuvearawaocks. All these not any one understandeth another but by interpreters.*

Smith made a fairly accurate map of the head waters of the bay, the islands and adjacent shores, and called the river now known as Bush river, which lies wholly in Harford county, "Willowby's river," in honor of the town in which he was born in England. The bay shore of Harford county, starting with Pool's Island, then coming to the mouth of Bush river, Abbey Island Point, along the shore to Taylor's Island at the mouth of Rumney Creek, then along by Spesutie Island past Oakington to Havre de Grace, is beautiful at all times and particularly so in summer, and no wonder Smith said that "heaven and earth seemed never to have agreed better to frame a place for man's commodious and delightful habitation."

The island now called "Pool's," belonging to Harford county and lying in the bay off the Harford shore, between the mouths of Bush and the Gunpowder rivers, was named by Captain Smith "Powell's Island," after Nathaniel Powell, one of his party on the voyage, and it is supposed the original name has been preserved, only that Powell's has in the three centuries since its discovery developed into "Pool's," by which latter name the island is now known. The name of "Smith's Falls" in the Susquehanna, is still preserved, this designation having been given them on the same expedition.

*Scharf's History of Maryland.

As to the climate of Maryland, Smith says:

The sommer is hot as in Spaine; the winter cold as in France or England. The heat of sommer is in June, July and August, but commonly the coole breesas asswage the vehemency of the heat. The chiefe of winter is halfe December, January and halfe March. The cold is extreme sharpe, but here the proverb is true, that no extreme long continueth.*

Captain Smith, as above stated, found a race of Indians calling themselves the "Susquehannocks," inhabiting the country now comprising Harford and Cecil counties, and on Willowby, or Bush, river, a tribe he called Massawomeks, who were at war with and in great fear of the Susquehannocks, and who appear later to have been subdued and absorbed by the latter, as at a later date, in a treaty between the settlers and the Susquehannocks, that tribe asserted title to the land from the mouth of the Susquehanna to the Patuxent.

The Susquehannocks belonged to the famous Iroquois, or Five Nations tribe of Indians, the seat of which tribe was further north in the States of Pennsylvania and New York. The Massawomeks, which was the name of the other tribe inhabiting Maryland at the time, probably belonged to the same general stock, though the two tribes were contending with each other at the time of the coming of Smith and his party. Massawomeks is said to be another name for the famous Mohawk tribe of Indians, whose seat was further to the north.

It is certain that Indians occupied and hunted over the entire territory of Harford, for there is scarcely a farmhouse in the county which has failed to preserve Indian arrow points and stone axes found on the place,

*Scharf's History. Bozman.

PALMER'S ISLAND, SUSQUEHANNA RIVER

and in some sections of the county these are to be found in great abundance.

The first settlement at the head of the bay is supposed to have been made by Edward Palmer, a cultivated Englishman, on Palmer's, or Watson's Island, at the mouth of the Susquehanna. Palmer's Island is in Cecil, but it lies between the two counties, and it may be assumed that the settlers there extended over into Harford, a few hundred yards away. The date of this settlement is uncertain, but Neal, the historian, states that the letters of John Pory, secretary of the Virginia Company, which bear date previous to Clayborne's settlement on Kent Island, say that he and others had made discovery in the great bay northward, "where we left very happily settled nearly a hundred Englishmen, with a hope of good trade in furs."

When Palmer's Island was taken possession of in 1637 by Lord Baltimore's agents, four servants were found and some books, indicating that Palmer himself had resided there. In a petition to the King of England by Capt. William Clayborne, protesting against interference by Lord Baltimore's people who came over in the "Ark" and the "Dove" in 1633, it is declared that the petitioner, previous to the coming of the Calverts, had discovered and settled a plantation and factory upon a small island in the mouth of the Susquehanna river. The petitioner refers to the years 1627-8-9, so it is certain white men were familiar with the shore of the Susquehanna at that time.*

Clayborne was for many years a thorn to the Maryland colonists, and the history of the colony contains many incidents of their clashing and contention. Lord

*Johnston's History of Cecil County.

Baltimore had great difficulty in maintaining his position, because the country contained within the limits of his grant was claimed by both Virginia and Pennsylvania, and Clayborne took advantage of Virginia's claim to make a great deal of trouble.

In 1652 a treaty was made where Annapolis now stands, between the Susquesahanocks and the English, and then and there the present territory of Harford was rightfully acquired from its lawful owners. This treaty was signed by Richard Bennet, Edward Lloyd, Thomas Marsh, William Fuller and Leonard Strong, commissioners on the part of the English. About five miles below the city of Havre de Grace, and belonging to Harford county, lies Spesutie Island, its name being derived from Col. Nathaniel Utie, its first owner.

The man for whom the Island of Spesutie and the church at Perryman's takes its name was one of the pioneers in the settlement at the head of the bay, and was a very prominent man in his day. It is probable that Colonel Utie made his settlement on Spesutie Island soon after the Indian treaty of 1652, although the exact date of his coming is unknown. The word Spesutie means Utie's Hope. It is also probable that Nathaniel Utie was a Virginian and a relative of John Utie, who was prominent in the affairs of that colony from 1623 until 1635.

In the year 1634, John Utie, with ten others, presented a petition to the King of England with reference to affairs in Virginia. Although at that time he was a member of the Council of Virginia, his property was afterwards confiscated on account of political troubles. The records state that on May 6th, 1658, he was councilor. Then he was licensed to carry on

trade for beaver and other furs with the Indians in the province.

He was made a councilor on account of "the great ability and affectionate service done in the assembly by him." His license gave him authority to arrest all persons in his section trading with the Indians without license. On July 12, 1658, Nathaniel Utie was appointed captain of all the forces between the "coves of the Patuxent river and the Seven Mountains." His own company was to be made up of all the forces from the source of the Seven river to the mountains above named. These seven mountains are not known with certainty, but the designation was for some of the highlands at the head of the bay, of which Bull's mountain, in Cecil county, is the most prominent. Utie had been a member of an assembly which met at St. Clement's Manor in 1659, in the time of Fendall's rebellion, which assembly had been rebellious as to the authority of Lord Baltimore. He accordingly presented his petition to the council to "add a further act of grace that his former offences be not prejudiced to him hereafter." His petition was granted, and he was restored to favor. He was a member from Baltimore county in the Provincial Legislature of 1665, and in the following year was appointed on the commission to consider the question of increasing the price of tobacco in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina by not planting for one year.

Colonel Utie, besides Spesutie Island, owned a large area of land near the mouth of the Gunpowder river and land on the Sassafras river, in Cecil county.

George Utie and Richard Wells were ordered to be summoned before the provincial court in 1661, "for not

sending letters down to the Governor according to the acts of Assembly, and for contemptuously nailing up a letter of the sheriff, directed to the Governor." They probably lived on Spesutie Island, and the former was no doubt a relative of Nathaniel Utie. It seems from his treatment of the sheriff that he was as stubborn and courageous as Nathaniel. He represented Baltimore county in the Legislature in 1661, and was also commissioned sheriff of Baltimore county in 1666."*

The residence of Colonel Utie, on Spesutie Island, was distinguished by a meeting of the Council of Maryland on May 13, 1661, for the purpose of investigating certain complaints made by and against the Indians, and making treaties with them. At that meeting Robert Gorsuch testified touching an engagement with the Indians on the Gunpowder river, in Harford county. He stated that the Indians came to his house on the 11th of April, 1661, some dressed in blue and some in red match coats, who killed his wife and plundered his house, and about four or five days after came to his house again and killed some five cows and a steer, and some hogs, "as he supposeth."†

John Taylor said that upon Easter eve, in the afternoon, there came two Indians to his house, but, he, not understanding their language, pointed at them to be gone; he not having heard before of a murder committed upon Robert Gorsuch's wife, and they accordingly departed. The next day these same Indians returned with seven more and one woman, who, coming near his landing, shot off a gun to give him notice, as he considered; whereupon he went to the landing to them, and they asked him for some tobacco, which he

*Johnston. †Johnston.

did give them, and upon sight of another canoe of Indians, bid them begone; one of them understanding and speaking a little English, upon which they went away and steered, as he thought, to a plantation hard by, where two bachelors lived, named Edward Foster and John Foster; that John Foster, coming in a canoe towards the Indians, shot at said Indians and came immediately away to this informant's house; whereupon said Indians shot three guns at said Foster, and immediately went and plundered his house and came around about two weeks afterward and plundered his tobacco house, where his goods then lay for want of room in his dwelling house, to the value of one thousand pounds of tobacco; that upon notice given of this plunder, William Wigwell, John Fouster and Edward Swanson went forth after the said Indians, to know why they plundered the said tobacco house, and coming up to them in the woods, where they were sitting around a fire. They immediately surrounded the said English and discharged a volley of ten shots, killing the said John Fouster, and at a second volley wounded William Wigwell, notwithstanding which shot, they fought them three hours and made their retreat good, since which time the said Indians have killed eleven head of cattle and twenty head of hogs. Demanding who they were, they answered that they were all Susquehannaughs, as all Indians used to do that come to his house."*

As a result of the meeting of this council on Spesutie Island a treaty was made with the Indians in the following words:

Articles of peace and amity concluded between the Hon.

*Johnston's History of Cecil County.

Philip Calvert, Esq., Governor; Henry Coursey, secretary, and John Bateman, councilor, on behalf of the Lord Proprietary of this province of Maryland, and Pinna, king of Picthanomicta, on behalf of the Passagonke Indians on the other part:

Imprimis: That there shall be a perpetual peace betwixt the people of Maryland and the Passagonke Indians.

Second: It is agreed between the above said parties that, in case any Englishman for the future shall happen to find any Passagonke Indian killing either cattle or hogs, then it shall be lawful for the English to kill the said Indian.

Third. It is agreed between the above said parties that, in case any Indian or Indians shall happen to kill any Englishman (which God forbid) then the said Indian, with all that company of Indians with him which consented to the said murder, shall be delivered to the English, there to be proceeded against according to the laws of this province.

Fourth. It is further agreed betwixt the above said parties that, in case any Englishman shall happen to run amongst the Passagonke Indians, the said Indians bring them to Peter Meyers; and then for every Englishman that they deliver, they shall receive one match coat.

THE MARK (M) OF PINNA.

and this treaty vitally affected all the people at the head of the bay.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

THOMAS THURSTON—OLD HOUSES—JACOB GILES' LAND—SOME TRACTS BELONGING TO COLONEL WHITE—AQUILA PACA—DANIEL SCOTT—JAMES PRESTON—JOHN STUMP—DAVID BISSET—SAMUEL GOVER—JOHN HALL—WM. BRADFORD—WM. M'COMAS—JOHN M'COMAS.

From this time for a number of years, nothing of especial interest occurred to those who came to settle here, different from that concerning the people of the colony generally. We find from the records that the land was rapidly taken up and patents from the Lord Proprietor and his governor were numerous, indicating a large number of settlers. These first took up the land along the water courses, but gradually extended up into the forest, and at the time of the Revolution, which commenced three years after the formation of the county, the population of Harford, as above stated, was about thirteen thousand. The writer's own people obtained a patent at the end of the seventeenth century for a tract of land at the head of "Bush River" (Bynum's Run), which is still in the possession of a member of his family.

Thomas Thurston was one of the earliest settlers in this section. Although belonging to the Society of Friends, his career entitles him to be called a "fighting Quaker." He came to Virginia from Massachusetts and afterwards took up his abode in Maryland, where

he acquired large tracts of land, and in 1659 settled in Bush river neck, where he owned many acres and about one thousand acres near the present site of Bush. He also owned land near Stafford and in the vicinity of the present location of Bel Air. His homs is said to have been at old Baltimore, on Bush river, in the year 1686. He was a colonel and was appointed to command the military of the county. In 1692 he was superseded in the command by Captain Thomas Richardson, but the former declined to relinquish his authority, and Thurston was left in possession. For this he was brought to trial, but by reason of a general amnesty granted by the King on account of a great naval victory over the French, nothing further was done in the matter. His son sold a part of this land to John Mortimer, who was an ancestor of the present Archer family in Harford county.

At the date of the Revolution, while the most thickly settled portion of the country was in the necks along the water courses, nevertheless patents had been taken out, even to the Pennsylvania line, and the county was well settled throughout.

About that time were built some of the largest houses of the county that still remain. In 1768 Aquila Hall built the brick house on the Dairy farm. Colonel Thomas White married a daughter of Capt. John Hall, of Cranberry. John Hall left to his daughter Sophia, wife of Colonel White, a tract of land called "Sophia's Dairy." Their daughter, Sophia White, married her cousin, Aquila Hall, who built the "Dairy" house on the land derived from his wife's mother. The "Dairy" house was built, it is said, by the hands of five redemptionists, two of whom were masons, two carpenters and

one a laborer, and bricks imported from England were used. The redemptionists received their freedom as their reward for the building.*

In 1774, the year of the formation of the county, William Smithson built the "Homestead," near Bel Air, which is even now one of the best in the county. In 1786 William Wilson, who had married Pallmela Bond, built, of bricks made on the place, the large house near Emmorton, now the residence of Mr. R. L. Wilson, his grandson. About this time was built also the old rectory of Spesutie church, which is the long frame building at Harford Furnace. A little later, Bernard Preston, who had married Sarah, daughter of Jacob Bond, built the large stone house, which is still in good repair, situate between Bel Air and Hickory, now owned by Mr. J. B. Wysong, a direct descendant of the first owner. Part of the residence of Mr. G. Smith Norris, near Bel Air, was built early in the eighteenth century by John Norris, one of the progenitors of Mr. Norris. In 1790 William Hall built the dwelling house on the "Constant Friendship Farm," in Abingdon district. Before this date the large house belonging to the heirs of Dr. Thomas E. Bond, on the Little Falls, near Fallston, was built.

The old church at Priestford, now the residence of Mr. R. Harris Archer, was built in 1747, as stated herein under the heading "The Catholics in Harford." The old Baptist church, between Jarrettsville and Upper X-Roads, was erected about 1760. The house at the corner of Main street and the Baltimore pike, in Bel Air, was built before 1780. Rock Spring church was erected in the year 1805. The stone and brick

*Proceedings of meeting of descendants of Col. Thomas White.

house at "Shandy Hall," in the second district, was built by John Hall, of Cranberry, in 1701.

The present dwelling of Mr. J. Lawrence McCormick, near Bel Air, was erected by Philip Henderson in the year 1787. Buckler Bond built the Fulford house, near the tollgate, one mile west of Bel Air, about 1732. Two other Bond houses were situated in the same neighborhood and built about the same time. One of them is the residence of the heirs of Mr. Henry Richardson, and the other was on the site of the present overseer's house of the almshouse. The new portion of the house on Ruff's Chance, the farm of Judge James D. Watters, near Thomas' Run, was built in 1760 by Henry and Martha Watters, the great grandfather and mother of Judge Watters. A portion of this house is even older, and is built of logs, which are yet in a fair state of preservation. Ruff's Chance was one-half a square mile in area and was patented in 1714 by Richard Ruff. Part of the house near Upper X-Roads, now occupied by Mr. John Randolph Rutledge, was erected before the time of the Revolution, when the property was purchased by Abraham Rutledge, the father of Ignatius Wheeler. The house was built by a man named Jacob Rutledge, who married Monica, daughter of Col. Chalk. The large stone residence of Mr. Frank H. Jacobs, on the Churchville road, was built in 1809, by Archer Hays, an ancestor of Mr. Jacobs.

Jacob Giles acquired the following named tracts in the following years, viz:

1732, Upton Court, 200 acres.

1734, Brothers Discovery, 50 acres.

1735, Neighborhood, 734 acres; part of Stone Hill, 352 acres; part of Giles and Webster's Discovery, 195

acres; part of Stone Hill, 352 acres; part of Giles and Webster's Discovery, 919 acres; part of Brothers Discovery, 134 acres.

Jacob Giles and Isaac Webster sold most of these tracts together.

1741 part of Triple Union, 100 acres.
1742, Bond's Hope, 69 acres.
1745, Triple Union, 50 acres.
1754, part of Gittings' Choice, 50 acres.
1749, part of Rigbies Hope, 30 acres.
1749, Jenkins' Range, 247 acres.
1754, part of the Conveniency, 261 acres.
1754, part of the Conveniency, 25 acres.
1754, Nova Scotia, 121 acres.
1766, Benjamin's Choice and James Park, 500 acres.
1768, Land of Promise, 712 acres.

Between the years 1735 and 1747 Jacob Giles acquired, by many conveyances, large tracts in the fifth district, all of them being part of Arabia Petrea. These conveyances make an aggregate of more than four thousand acres.

In 1776 and for some years thereafter, Jacob Giles, John Bond, Isaac Webster, John Lee Webster and James Webster were the owners and proprietors of The Bush River Iron Works, land, mills and other improvements. Col. Thomas White was also connected with this company.

In 1730 Col. Thomas White acquired Polecat Neck and Leaf Junior.

In 1731, Sophia's Dairy, The Fork, 150 acres; Fowler's Chance, 98 acres.

In 1739, Hazard and Fraternity, 200 acres; also Eaton, 400 acres.

In 1744, Delph's Island, Gilmore Marsh and Gibson's Ridge, Monserado, 275 acres; also Isaac's Enlargement 270 acres, and Isaac's Addition, 150 acres.

In 1746 part of Arabia Petrea, also Ah, Ah, the Cow Pasture, 194 acres; Itrap, 208 acres; Skipton Increase, 310 acres; Convenience, 200 acres, and Scrutiny, 380 acres.

1747, Hathaway's and Hazard's and Jones' Addition, 204 acres.

1748, Hammond's Hope, 200 acres; also Hall's Rich Neck, 510 acres; Paradise, 490 acres.

1750, Lyne's Addition, 600 acres; Howard's Range, Keyton's Range, 146 acres.

1754, Aquila's Inheritance, 67 acres; Gravell Hill, 50 acres; Gilbert's Pipe, 37 acres; Loyd of Luloe's Lot.

1760, Jones' Addition, 70 acres.

1761, part of Constant Friendship, 261 acres; part of Bradford's Barrens.

1764, Sedgely and Best Endeavor.

1765, Abbott's Forest, 238 acres; Hammond's Hope, 15 acres; Thomas' Beginning, 180 acres; Clark Park, 26 acres.

1766, Come by Chance.

Colonel White was a large land owner and the above are only some of his tracts. The above properties are for the most part situated in Abingdon district, but extend nearly to Bel Air, and some lie in the second election district.

Aquila Paca acquired the following land in the following years:

1707, Prosperity, 140 acres.

1709, Gibson Park, 800 acres.

1717, Collett's Point, or Neck, 200 acres.

1724, Moale's Success, 400 acres.

1729, Delph, 600 acres.

1715, Chilberry Hall.

1741, Maiden's Bower, 300 acres (from Daniel Scott, Jr.).

1761, Islan, 48 acres.

In 1747 Martha Paca purchased from Jacob Giles 100 acres, part of Arabia Petrea, a very large tract in the fifth district, most of which was owned by Jacob Giles.

Daniel Scott acquired the following named properties on the following dates:

1682, Oliver's Reserve, 150 acres.

1693, Kindness, 30 acres; also Swallow's Bill, 216 acres.

1700, Scott's Lodge, 150 acres; Stanhacket, 190 acres; Chestnut Neck, 100 acres.

1702, Harmans Hope, 100 acres.

1713, part of Beale's Camp, 300 acres.

1724, part of Chestnut Neck, Harman's Hope and Hunting Ridge, 490 acres.

1725, part of Beale's Camp, 400 acres.

1730, Burr, 100 acres.

1741, Scott's Close, 100 acres.

In 1699 Gilbert Scott purchased Dunkeele, a tract of 500 acres on Winter's Run, the Whitaker Mill property retaining the name to this day.

James Preston acquired the following named tracts, among others, on the following dates:

1709, James' Choice.

1715, Dennis' Choice.

1718, Everly Hills (includes farm at present owned by Hon. Herman Stump).

1741, The Vineyard.
1748, Preston's Chance.
1753, Hog Neck.
1756, Mate's Addition.
1758, Robinson's Chance.
1761, Plumb Point.

The above tracts cover about fifteen hundred acres, and stretch, with intervals from Winter's Run, near the Bel Air pike, up toward Hickory and Forest Hill. The Vineyard, purchased in 1741, and other tracts, are now owned and occupied by a descendant of James Preston.

In 1749 John Stump purchased Durbin's Chance.

On November 9, 1739, Isaac Webster purchased Ranger's Lodge, 200 acres, from George Stokes and James Phillips.

In 1754 David Bisset leased from Robert Stokes, Ridge, Harkin's Folly, Parker's Choice, The Marsh, Natty's Island, now called Rumney Neck, 1,184 acres.

In 1742 Samuel Gover owned a tract called Repulta, near what is now Havre de Grace.

John Hall acquired the following properties on the following dates:

1670, Crab Hill, 100 acres.
1884, Hornesham, 50 acres.
1693, Bushwood, 150 acres.
1694, Prosperity, 140 acres.
1699, Galliens, 100 acres.
1705, Mascal's Humor, 50 acres.
1708, The Western Frolic, 100 acres.
1718, Woodpecker Hall, Enlargement.
1719, Jericho, 1,000 acres.
1720, Betty's Inheritance, 100 acres.

In 1777 Richard Johns and Richard Wilmott owned a tract called Christopher's Camp, consisting of one thousand acres. This tract is situated between Fountain Green and Creswell, and the Winchester farm, now owned by Mr. William O. Michael, is part of it. This tract was patented by Christopher Bayne.

In 1797 Dr. Jacob Hall owned a tract called Edward Lott, United Lott and Matthew's Neighbor Resurveyed, containing one hundred and fifty-nine acres. This is the Booth, or Kyle, farm, near Fountain Green.

In 1704 John Webster owned Ah, Ah, the Cow Pasture, 194 acres, near the present village of Abingdon.

William Bradford acquired the following tracts in the following years:

1722-4, part of Enlargement, 96 acres.

1725, part of Come by Chance, 20 acres.

1727, Bradford's Barrens, 100 acres.

1740, Turkery Hills and Strawberry Hills, 131 acres.

1762, Littleton, 371 acres.

The Bradford's Barrens, as above stated, containing 100 acres, was on April 8, 1685, patented by John Nicholson, alias "Jack the Dauber," and on November 17, 1727, by virtue of a special warrant of escheat, granted to William Bradford. The original name was Plasterer's Hall. This tract is on Bynum's Run, on the opposite side from Hall's, or Hooker's, Mills, in the first district.

William McComas acquired the following named tracts in the following years:

1729, part of Gresham's College, 195 acres.

1746, Colling's First Shift.

1756, part of Littleton, 45 acres.

1741, Come by Chance.

1712-14, John McComas acquired part of Littleton, 182 acres.

1723, Alex. McComas purchased Macedon, 100 acres.

1726, John McComas purchased part of Come by Chance; 1741, Ann McComas purchased part of Come by Chance, 77 acres.

1753, Alex. McComas acquired part of Horse Range, 24 acres.

1756, Aaron McComas purchased part of Gresham's College, 45 acres.

1761, Daniel McComas owned Walnut Neck, 100 acres.

1762, Aquila McComas purchased Shere's Dependence, 83 acres.

In 1808 Daniel Lambourne bought of Buckler Bond, for 1,300 pounds, thirty acres of land, with a mill and other improvements, on Winter's Run, one and three-quarter miles from Bel Air. In 1818 this property belonged to Thomas A. Hayes, and the grist mill was afterward converted into a paper mill. Burned April 7, 1856.

William Holland, in 1709, purchased Batchelor's Good Luck from Enoch Spinks, the patentee. This tract contains one thousand acres and situated on both sides of Deer Creek.

CHAPTER III.

OLD COURTHOUSES.

THE MARYLAND COLONY AND ENGLAND—REMOTE FROM THE TURBULENT EVENTS OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY—COUNTY SEAT ON BUSH RIVER—SOME OLD MINUTES—WM. OSBORNE—COUNTY SEAT REMOVED TO GUNPOWDER—NEXT TO JOPPA—GROWTH AND DECLINE OF JOPPA—BALTIMORE ON THE PATAPSCO.

The Indians gave occasional trouble; petty disputes and quarrels occurred between them and the whites; the English Revolution took place, and Charles, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and France—King, defender, etc.—lost his head; Naseby, Edgehill, Marston Moore and Worcester were fought; Cromwell became Lord Protector and assumed sovereignty over the American colonies. He died, and a Stuart again reigned in the person of Charles II. The politics of England reached even the settlers in this distant land, and at times it was difficult for the good people of Maryland to determine who was their rightful sovereign and ruler. But the province retained its autonomy and government; settlements continued to go on, and the beautiful river lying within the limits of our county pursued its tranquil course, and the great water dividing the State passed, unvexed, to the sea.

It is true that for many years there were contentions with the Dutch settlers of New Amstel, on the Delaware bay, and with the people of Virginia; Claiborne

continued to harass the settlers on Kent Island and at the head waters of the bay, but the Maryland colony managed to maintain its integrity throughout, and our forefathers lived in amity and brotherly love, enjoying by the charter of the colony a greater degree of civil and religious liberty than could be found under any other government then existing.

In the present limits of Harford were located the first two county seats and courthouses of Baltimore county. The first was on the east side of Bush river, about two miles below the bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the farm now owned by Mr. James L. Richardson. Tradition had fairly accurately located the place, but until very recently there was no authentic proof of its situation. By a paper recently read by Senator Charles W. Michael before the Historical Society of Harford County, the location of the county land is clearly proven, and in the address delivered by Judge Albert Ritchie before the Maryland Historical Society, January 8, 1900, on the early county seats of Baltimore, much new light is thrown upon the old Baltimore of Bush river. By the act of 1674 a courthouse was authorized to be constructed, and by an ordinance of the Proprietary, dated June 10, 1676, appointing places where inns might be kept, it is provided that there should be one at the courthouse in Baltimore county. In 1679 a proclamation was issued from the courthouse of the county, prescribing the manner for giving and answering alarms upon the approach of the Indians. The alarm was to be given by the firing of a gun three times within the space of a quarter of an hour, and this was to be answered by firing from house to house throughout the hundred.

In 1686 a tract of land conveyed by William Osborne to James Phillips is described in the land records as beginning on Bush river at a point a little beyond the courthouse, and running, etc. By this deed and by the will of James Osborne, dated April 6, 1779, and by other land and will records, Mr. Michael has located beyond question the position of the court land. William Osborne kept a ferry. As Baltimore county then included Harford and Cecil and much more, the ferry would probably cross to about the residence of the late William P. Taylor, and the road lead thence out towards Edgewood. At that date the roads were little more than paths, for in 1686 a petition was presented to the Council to move the courthouse to a point on the south side of Winter's Run, "near the path that goes from Potomac to the Susquehanna rivers." The proposed place must have been near the present location of Van Bibber, but the change was never made. In 1691 the meeting place of the court was moved to Gunpowder, and in 1712 to Joppa, in Harford county, where a courthouse was built.

William Osborne is said to have been the founder of Baltimore on Bush river, and to have built the first house there, and was the owner of the ferry across the river, by which the town was reached from the west and north. Philip Philips attended the ferry, which he afterwards purchased. Osborne's eldest son was stolen by the Susquehannock Indians. Pursuit was made, and the Indians were followed across the bay, but the child was never recovered. Osborne never saw his son again, but the captive was kindly treated. The father was informed by an old chief that the lost boy was living, and had become a chief among the red men,

and he is said to have signed the treaty between Penn and the Indians in 1682.

James Philips, grandson of Philip Philips, married Martha, daughter of John and sister of William Paca, Governor of the State and signer of the Declaration of Independence. In the eastern part of a field, the site of Old Baltimore, there is a burial ground in a grove of large walnut trees. In the midst of the grove there is a marble slab, on which is the following inscription: "Beneath this stone is reposed the body of James Philips, and also, in compliance with his dying request, the body of his wife, Martha Philips, daughter of John and Elizabeth Paca. Born February 3, 1744; married January 25, 1776; died March, 6, 1829, having survived her husband 26 years," etc.

In the month of June, 1687, the Nanticoke Indians complained that one of their members, whom they styled "the mad Indian," had been murdered at Bush river by three white men, one of whom was a servant of Mrs. Stansbury, who lived there. The parties charged were not properly punished according to the minds of the Indians, and this crime was made the excuse for counter-outrages by them on a family by the name of Enock, on Middle river, the head of which family was slain by the savages.

In 1692-3 there was a line of defense against the Indians, consisting of small forts made of wood, extending in a northeasterly direction from Garrison Forest, in the neighborhood of Pikesville, in Baltimore county, through the northern section of Harford to the Susquehanna. Captain Thomas Richardson commanded the fort on the Susquehanna. The forts were mere cabins, where sentinels could seek shelter,

and were the advance guards of the settlements. One of these cabins or forts stood near the present site of Bethel church, but years before any church was there.

At the court held in March, 1683, at Baltimore on Bush river, the justices present were Col. George Wells, Edward Bedell, Major Thomas Long and John Boring. Thomas Hedge was clerk, Miles Gibson, high sheriff, and by order of Court the key of the courthouse was placed in the custody of "John Hathway, the cryer." The land appears to have belonged to William and Margaret Osborne, and seems to have been taken by proceedings for condemnation under the old English law of eminent domain, for we find a rule laid on Osborne and his wife, in 1683, to show cause why they did not make over the land, and on September 4th, of that year, they conveyed the title to the land to the Commissioners of Baltimore county and their successors in the manner of the livery of seizin law by delivery of turf and twig.

The records show that the courthouse, on Bush river, had been constructed long enough to need repairs in 1683, "as to its dormant windows coursing the same with good boards, with sap drawne out and for nailes." The building was probably made of wood. It was offered for sale about 1696. The Baltimore, on Bush river, was known only by tradition as early as 1773, the date of the act for the formation of Harford county; for in that year the testimony of Col. John Hall, taken in a law suit, states that he knew a place in Bush river neck called "The Old Plantation," and he had always understood that the town on Bush river was laid out there. Col. Hall had always lived in that section. The last trace of the meeting of the Court

on Bush river is in a suit brought in 1692, by Thomas Heath, an innkeeper there, for tobacco due him for the expenses of the justices during 1687-88-89. It would seem from this that in the early days the justices expected the county to pay their tavern bills.

The county seat was then removed to Gunpowder, within the present limits of Baltimore county, but in 1712, in spite of considerable opposition, it was removed across the river to Joppa, which is within the present bounds of Harford.

"The courthouse there had been first built without legal authority, and when this difficulty was got over it was found that the Commissioners had built it on the land of a minor, who could convey no legal title. This stumbling-block hindered Joppa's progress for twelve years more. The courthouse and prison were built, but not a dwelling-house; but the Assembly, in 1724, legalized the conveyance by special act, but reduced the area of the town to twenty-one acres.

After so many false starts, Joppa was now fairly on her way. The "Act for erecting a town at Joppa, in Baltimore county, and for securing the land whereon the courthouse and prison are built," was passed by the General Assembly at the October session, in 1724. By this act Thomas Tolley, Capt. John Taylor, Daniel Scott, Lancelot Todd and John Stokes were appointed town commissioners. On the 20th of April, 1725, Messrs. Tolley, Taylor and Scott met at Joppa, and proceeded to lay off twenty-one acres of land—one acre for the use of St. John's Parish Church—for the use of the town. The town was laid out into forty lots, exclusive of the church lot, and divided by Court street and Church street, running east and west, and Low

street and High street, running nearly north and south. The lots were offered for entry at one pound seven shillings each, to be paid to Col. James Maxwell, whose land had been taken by the Commissioners for the use of the town. Among those who took up lots were Col. James Maxwell, Asaell Maxwell, son of James Maxwell; Col. John Dorsey, for the use of his son, Greenbury Dorsey; John Crockett, John Stokes, David Hughes, Thomas White, clerk of the town, Roger Matthews, Capt. Thomas Sheredine, Aquila Paca, sheriff of the county, John Hall, Jr., John Roberts, Joseph Ward, inn-holder, Richard Hewitt, Nicholas Day, Thomas Tolley, Aquila Hall, William Hammond, Benjamin Jones, William Lowe, Joseph Calvert, late merchant of Kent county, James Isham, Catharine Hollingsworth, widow, Samuel Ward, carpenter, Benjamin Johns, Abraham Johns, Stephen Higgins, Samuel Maccubbin, Hannah Ward, John Higginson, inn-holder, and Benjamin Rumsey. Like all these towns of the Legislature's making, she was laid off into lots intersected by streets, lanes and alleys; but, as if the Assembly wished to punish the town for its own rashness and negligence, the lots were ordered to be of half the usual size, or half an acre each. Takers-up of lots were bound to build each a dwelling-house, covering not less than four hundred square feet, with a good brick or stone chimney. And so the new town flourished and became a great tobacco market, to which hogsheads were brought from all the upper parts of the country by a simple, but practical contrivance then generally in use, which made each hogshead its own vehicle. A gudgeon, or pin, was fastened in each end, on which hoop-pole shafts were attached and fastened to the horse's collar, who thus

trundled the cask behind him; and the roads used for this transportation were called "rolling roads," by which name many of them are still known. To build up still further her commerce, all debtors paying their debts in tobacco at Joppa were allowed a reduction of ten per cent. She became a port of entry, and had a respectable trade with Europe and the West Indies. Tradition says that so late as the American revolution a vessel of war was built there."*

In 1731 the Legislature suspended the sittings of the court at Joppa on account of the prevalence of small pox there.

Baltimore, on the Patapsco, had meanwhile been growing, while Joppa stood still, and in 1768 was entitled to be called a city. In that year, on account of the inconvenience to the inhabitants in attending court at Joppa, a law was passed authorizing a commission to build a courthouse and prison on the "uppermost part of Calvert street, next Jones' Falls," and the same commission was directed to sell the courthouse and prison at Joppa, although the courthouse in the present city of Baltimore was not built by public expense, the cost of it having been raised by private subscription. There was great opposition to the change in the section which is now Harford, and the actual removal of the records by Mr. Alexander Lawson was attended by some violence and outrage.† Thus in 1768 the county seat of Baltimore county was permanently removed from our soil, but our ancestors grew restive under the inconvenience of the change, and began housekeeping for themselves five years later, when our own county

*Scharf's History of Maryland. †Griffith's Annals.

was organized at Bush, as will be related a few pages further on.

"The grandeur of Joppa was not destined to endure, As old Baltimore on Bush river had faded before her, so she was to fade before Baltimore on the Patapsco. Her trade was drawn off, her population dwindled, her storehouses fell to ruin, her wharves rotted and her harbor filled up with mud. Yet the ancient town has not, like old Baltimore, utterly vanished. A solitary house, once a stately mansion, built of bricks imported from England, and a few mouldering grave stones, overgrown by weeds and grass, still mark the site of the once flourishing town of Joppa."*

The location of Joppa, and of the town there, is still well known, but the Baltimore, on Bush river, has entirely disappeared, and is now a field on the farm of Mr. James Richardson, on the east side of the river, the shore being well known as "Old Baltimore," and is a favorite landing place for sailing parties on the Bush river.

*Scharf's History.

CHAPTER IV.

CUSTOMS AND MANNERS PRIOR TO THE REVOLUTION.

SLAVERY—PRIMITIVE CONDITIONS—THE LAWYER—DOCTOR—SCHOOLMASTER—LIFE OF A PHYSICIAN BEFORE THE REVOLUTION—DOMESTIC CUSTOMS.

In the colony of Maryland there was much pretense to aristocracy and style. Annapolis and Baltimore contained a large population and people of considerable wealth resided there. Hospitality was freely dispensed, and, as in the South today, they gave a hearty welcome to all comers, even to the stranger within their gates. Slavery was an established institution, and the masters had that patriarchal manner that comes from the ownership of slaves. The proprietors in this section were, as a rule, kind to their servants, and it was considered bad form to sell a slave. But the institution existed with all its withering effect upon the master and the bondman, and while in the Maryland colony human servitude was found in its least objectionable form, even here its blight only differed in degree from the characteristics in the entire section in which it prevailed.

It was looked upon with ill-favor to maltreat a slave, but the general regard in which the blacks were held was expressed by a distinguished Maryland judge in delivering an opinion in the Supreme Court of the

United States many years later, when he said that they had been considered so far inferior that they had no rights the white man was bound to respect. The negroes were, however, much better off here even in slavery than in their own country of Africa, where they were in servitude to members of their own race. The pleasant and happy condition of the blacks at the time of which we write gave no warning of the dreadful conflict which was to be waged an hundred years later over their emancipation. He was not then born who was to be at the head of the nation in that dreadful struggle, who was to sit beside the sick bed of his country in her agony, whose large hand was to be on her feeble pulse, and whose knowledge and skill was to perform the miracle of her healing. There were few libraries and a man with a dozen books was considered quite a scholar. A modest collection, such as may be found today in many private houses, would have been considered in those days a considerable library. Newspapers were few and not in general circulation, and the people depended on the gossip of the day for their news, and often on the political harangue for their politics.

The great powers in the body politic of that early day were the schoolmaster, the lawyer and the doctor. The public school system did not exist, and the only schools to be found were those in which a gentleman of means would employ a teacher for his children, and the boys and girls of the neighborhood would be invited to attend.

The old Maryland Bar was an active, learned and intelligent body, full of force and the greatest power, and contained in its membership Jennings, Holliday, Key,

Martin, Sprigg, Rogers, Johnson and Chase. They were well trained in the English common law, in all the traditions of the English Bar and the usages of the best society, and kept our customs and manners on a high level.

Stocks and pillories were in constant use, and the criminal code was more severe than it is in our day. This section of the colony was almost entirely an agricultural community. The plow was little used, except for the purpose of breaking up of new ground in the spring and fallow in the fall, and the chief implement of husbandry was the hoe. This was not the light steel implement of the present day, but a great, clumsy lump of iron, often rudely made by the blacksmith on the plantation, not sharp, but so made that it could not be broken.

Corn and tobacco were the chief crops; these were frequently shipped to England, the money arising from their sale purchasing in London clothes, merchandise and whatever manufactured articles might be needed on the farm.

Commercial fertilizers were unknown, and a piece of bottom land, which could be enriched by the overflow of a stream, was particularly valuable. Fox hunting and cock fighting were the chief sports then in vogue.

The doctor stood especially high in influence and popular esteem. Often he had depended for his medical education upon his apprenticeship to some physician in active practice in a large city. His term of tuition being over, the young man returned to his early home and began the practice of medicine. As time went by he grew

in influence, popularity and wealth. His knowledge of the world, good sense and engaging manners, his hearty laugh and the interest he manifested in the family of the poorest of his sick people, made him an universal favorite. When he rode out the occupants of every farmhouse he passed were as well known to him as his own household. The boys took off their caps to him as he passed, and the girls paid him the compliment of greeting by dropping a curtsy. He would take the longest rides on the darkest nights to administer a dose of calomel to an old woman or attend a child with a cold. He was present at every birth; he rode with the family at the funeral; he was to be found with the minister at every death-bed, and his name attested the signature to every will. In those days there were no drug stores. The country store kept a few of the simplest drugs stored away on the shelves among shoes, harness, twine and salt meat. The doctor had to be both physician and druggist, and his saddle bags protruded with their load of drugs. The old mortar and pestle was in daily use, and the physician put up his own prescriptions and pounded his own drugs. Great quantities of medicines were taken in those days—more even by the well than is given to the sick now. Large doses of calomel and rhubarb had to be taken each spring, and nauseating combinations of senna and molasses were taken daily. Simple remedies of the present day were then unknown. The patient in a raging fever was denied water. So much mercurial compounds were taken that the lips turned blue and the gums fell away from the teeth. It was quite common to cup and leech. As quinine was not known until 1820 the cure for fever and malaria was

cinchona bark; but it was scarce and expensive. Vaccination had not been discovered, and small pox was frequent and fatal. The poorest man when injured has now better surgical attention than could be procured at that time at any price.

There was little to be seen in the household that was not the product of the soil. In every home could be found the spinning wheel, and the housewife, besides her other duties, did the weaving of the material used for clothing, with the aid of her daughters; and around the open fire in the long winter evenings their deft fingers plied the knitting needles. The furniture was of the simplest kind and stoves were unknown. Candles or the roaring fire served the purpose of lighting the room. Sewing machines, kerosene lamps and hundreds of modern conveniences had not come into use. Traveling was done on horseback or in lumbering vehicles, and visits along the water were made in boats.

CHAPTER V.

ORGANIZATION OF HARFORD COUNTY.

INCONVENIENCE ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL OF COUNTY SEAT TO BALTIMORE—PETITION FOR NEW COUNTY—HENRY HARFORD—LEGISLATIVE ACT FOR FORMATION OF NEW COUNTY.

After the county seat had been removed from Joppa to the present city of Baltimore in 1768, our people, for the first time in their history, had their court placed far from their habitations, and this produced constant inconvenince and vexations. To serve upon the jury or to have their disputes heard and determined necessitated long rides that required our fathers a day to go and another to return, when they had been accustomed to have their seat of justice within easy reach. On this account they could not take the same active part in public affairs as they had theretofore. So a petition was presented to the Legislature of 1773, which resulted in the passage of a law for a new county to be known by the name of Harford.

In the year 1771, Frederick, the sixth Lord Baltimore, died in Italy, aged forty-one years. He left no legitimate children, and the title became extinct; but by his will Henry Harford, a natural son, was made proprietary of Maryland, though a minor, and the county formed three years later was called Harford from the young head of the province. After the Revolution Henry Harford returned from England and

urged in person before the Maryland Legislature a claim for six hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents for quit rents, and the further sum of eight hundred and seventy-three thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars for lands. The Legislature rejected his claim, but he with other loyalists received a considerable indemnity from the British government, and about the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling was also obtained by him from the State's stock then in England.* The act of the Legislature authorizing the formation of the county is as follows:

AN ACT FOR THE DIVISION OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, AND FOR ERECTING A NEW ONE BY THE NAME OF HARFORD.—LIB. RG., FOL. 239.

WHEREAS, A considerable body of the inhabitants of Baltimore county, by their petition to this General Assembly have prayed, that an act may be passed for a division of the said county, and for erecting a new one out of part thereof: And whereas it appears to this General Assembly, that the erecting of a new county out of such part of Baltimore county will conduce greatly to the ease and convenience of the people thereof;

II. BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED, by the right honorable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the advice and consent of his Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the authority of the same, That after the second day of March next, all that part of Baltimore county which is included within the bounds following, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the little falls of Gunpowder river, and running with the said falls to the fountain head, and from thence

*Griffith's Annals.

north to the temporary line of this province, and thence with the temporary line to Susquehanna river, thence with Susquehanna to Chesapeake bay, and thence with the said bay, including Spesutia and Pool's Islands, to the mouth of Gunpowder river, and thence up the said river to the beginning aforesaid, shall be and is hereby erected into a new county, by the name of Harford county.

III. And Be It Enacted, That the inhabitants of Harford county aforesaid shall have, hold and enjoy, all such rights and privileges as are held and enjoyed by the inhabitants of any county in the province.

IV. And Be It Enacted, That Mr. John Paca, Mr. Aquila Hall, Mr. John Matthews, Mr. John Hall, of Cranberry Mr. Amos Garrott, Mr. Richard Dallam and Mr. Benedict Edward Hall shall be and are hereby appointed commissioners for Harford county aforesaid, and they, or the major part of them, shall be and they are hereby authorized and required, to buy and purchase, in fee, a quantity of land, not exceeding four acres of land, in or adjoining to Bushtown, on the head of Bush river, for the purpose of building thereon a courthouse and prison for the said county, and shall cause the said land to be laid out by the surveyor of Baltimore county, with good and sufficient boundaries, and a certificate thereof to be returned and recorded in the records of the said county; and the said commissioners, or the major part of them, shall draw their order on the sheriff of Harford county, to pay such sum as shall be agreed upon for the said land, and the sheriff is hereby directed and required to pay the said order out of the money hereafter mentioned, to be collected by him for that purpose; and such payment for the land aforesaid shall invest the justices of Harford county, and their successors, with an estate in fee-simple therein, for the use of the said county, for ever; and if the said commissioners, or the major part of them, and the owner of the said land, should differ about the value of the said land, in such case the commissioners,

or the major part of them, shall be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to order the sheriff of Baltimore county to summon twelve freeholders upon the said land, who shall be impanelled and sworn as a jury, to inquire the value of the said land; and the said commissioners, or the major part of them, shall draw their order upon the sheriff of Harford county to pay the said valuation, and the said sheriff is hereby directed to pay the said order out of the money hereafter mentioned, to be by him collected for that purpose, and upon his payment of the said order, the fee-simple in the said land shall be invested as aforesaid in the justices of Harford county, and their successors, for the use of the said county for ever.

V. And Be It Enacted, That the justices of Harford county, or the major part of them, are hereby authorized to contract and agree for a convenient place in Bushtown to hold the courts for the said county, and to contract and agree for a convenient place in the said town for their books, papers and other records, and also for a fit building for the custody of prisoners; and the said courts shall be held, and records kept, at such places, respectively, until the courthouse and prison for the said county shall be erected and built, and the charge and expense of such places shall be defrayed by the said county, and assessed with the public and county levy.

VI. And Be It Enacted, That the justices of Harford county shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to assess and levy on the taxable inhabitants of the said county, with the public and county levy, as much tobacco as will pay for the purchase or valuation of the land aforesaid, together with the sheriff's salary of five per centum for collection; which said quantity of tobacco shall be collected by the sheriff of the said county from the taxable inhabitants of the said county, in the same manner as other public and county levies are by law collected, and the said tobacco, when collected, shall be paid by the sheriff to such person or

persons as the commissioners aforesaid, or the major part of them, shall order and direct.

VII. And Whereas the taxable inhabitants of that part of Baltimore county hereby erected into Harford county, have paid a proportionate quantity of tobacco towards the building the courthouse and prison in Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county: And whereas a considerable sum of money was raised by the sale of the old courthouse and prison at Joppa, and applied towards erecting the said courthouse and prison; and forasmuch as justice requires, that the said proportionable quantity of tobacco, and a proportionable part of the said money, should be refunded, and applied towards the building of the courthouse and prison now to be erected in Harford county; Be It Therefore Enacted, that the justices of Baltimore county shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to assess and levy, by two equal assesments, the next year and year afterwards, with their public and county levy, the quantity of one hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-six pounds of tobacco, in and upon the taxable inhabitants of Baltimore county, together with the sheriff's salary of five per centum for collection, which said quantity of tobacco, so to be assessed and levied, shall be collected by the sheriff of Baltimore county from the taxable inhabitants thereof, in the same manner as other public and county levies are by law collected, and the said tobacco, when collected, shall be paid by the said sheriff to the commissioners aforesaid, and shall be by them applied towards building the courthouse and prison in the said county of Harford.

VIII. And Be It Enacted, That the justices of Harford county shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to assess and levy with the public and county levy, by two equal assessments, in the next year and the year afterwards, the quantity of two hundred thousand pounds of tobacco, together with the sheriff's salary of five per centum for collection, which said tobacco, so to be assessed and levied, shall be collected by

the sheriff of Harford county from the taxable inhabitants of the said county, in the same manner as other public and county levies are by law collected; which said tobacco, when collected, shall be paid by the said sheriff to the commissioners aforesaid, and applied by them towards building the courthouse and prison aforesaid for the said county.

IX. And Be It Enacted, That the commissioners aforesaid, or the major part of them, shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to contract and agree for the building of the said courthouse and prison, which said courthouse and prison shall be built and erected on the land to be purchased as aforesaid, in or adjoining to Bushtown, on the head of Bush river; and the said town, after the commencement of this act, shall be called Harford Town.

X. And Be It Enacted, That all causes, pleas, process and pleadings, which now are or shall be depending in Baltimore county court before the second day of March next, shall and may be prosecuted as effectually as they might have been had this act never been made; and in case any deeds or conveyances of lands in Harford county have been made, or shall be before the division aforesaid, acknowledged according to law in Baltimore county, the enrolment or recording thereof within the time limited by law, either in the county court of Baltimore county, or in the county court of Harford county, shall be good and available, the division aforesaid notwithstanding.

XI. And Be It Enacted, That the justices of Baltimore county shall be and they are hereby empowered, upon application, to issue executions, or other legal process, upon all judgments had and obtained, or to be had and obtained, in Baltimore county court, against any inhabitant of Harford county, and to enforce the same, which said writs shall be directed to the sheriff of Harford county, and the said sheriff is hereby authorized and directed to serve and return the same to Baltimore county court, with the body or bodies of

the person or persons, if taken, against whom such writ or writs shall issue for that purpose; and during the attendance of the sheriff of Harford county at Baltimore county court, he shall have a power to confine in Baltimore county gaol, if he should think it necessary, such persons as he shall have in execution; but after his attendance shall be dispensed with by the said court, he shall then, in a reasonable time, remove such persons as he shall have in execution to Harford county gaol, there to be kept till legally discharged.

XII. And Be It Enacted, That the public and county levy now assessed or levied, or to be levied and assessed by the justices of Baltimore county court at their levy court for the present year, shall and may be collected and received by the sheriff of Baltimore county, as well of the taxable inhabitants of Harford as of Baltimore county, and collected, accounted for and applied, in such manner as the said public and county levy would have been collected, accounted for and applied, had this act never been made.

XIII. And Be It Enacted, That the several delegates for Baltimore county shall retain their seats, and that such of them as are residents in Baltimore county, after the division aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken as delegates for that county, and such of them as are residents in Harford county, shall be deemed and taken delegates for that county, and writs of election shall issue to make up the number of delegates wanted in either county, to complete the usual and common county representation.

XIV. And Be It Enacted, That the county court of Harford county shall begin, and be held yearly, on the fourth Tuesday of those months in which other county courts are held, and shall have equal power and jurisdiction with any county court in this province.

CHAPTER VI.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY—Continued.

FIRST RECORDS—SWEARING IN LORDS JUSTICES—APPOINTMENT OF CLERK, SHERIFF AND STATE'S ATTORNEY—DIVISION OF COUNTY INTO HUNDREDS AND APPOINTMENT OF CONSTABLES—FIRST GRAND JURY—FIRST PETIT JURY—COUNTY SEAT AT HARFORD TOWN, OR BUSH.

In accordance with the direction of this Act of Assembly the first term of court for Harford county was held at Harford Town, or Bush, on the 22nd day of March, in the year 1774, and then and there was put into operation the machinery for the government of the county thus created, and a new child came into the household of the State. With the proceedings of the first court there comes to us the spirit of the times when great events were maturing, when the nation was about to come into being, and when the American Republic was about to be admitted into the family of nations.

Harford's part in the Revolution will be related later on, and as the order is most convenient, an account of the formation and the first proceedings of the county government will be more particularly given. Of that eventful 22nd day of March, 1774, the following is the proceeding as taken from the records of our court:

TUESDAY, 22nd of March, 1774.

Maryland, Harford County, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED that the Right Honourable Henry Harford, Esquire, absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Province of Maryland, sent his commission, closed under the seal of the said Province, in the usual Form, which Commission was distinctly read and published, and thereupon Aquila Hall, Gentleman by Virtue of the Dedimus indorsed on the said Commission administered the severall oaths appointed by Act of Asembly to be taken to the government as also the Oath of Judge or Justice to Thomas Bond, Son of Thomas, Jeremiah Sheredine, Benedict Edward Hall, William Webb and Aquila Paca, Gentlemen, who did severally subscribe the Test and Oath of Abjuration, and being so qualified, did then also agreeable to the directions of the said Dedimus, administer the severall Oaths appointed by Act of Assembly to be taken to Government as also the Oath of Judge or Justice to Aquila Hall, Amos Garrett and John Beal Howard, Gentlemen who, also, severally subscribed the Test and Oath of Abjuration. Alexander Lawson of Baltimore County, Gentleman, produces to the said Justices to wit Aquila Hall, Amos Garrett, John Beal Howard, Thomas Bond, Jeremiah Sheredine, Benedict Edward Hall, William Webb and Aquila Paca, a Commission from the Honourable Daniel Dulany, Esquire, Secretary of the Province of Maryland, bearing date the tenth day of March, Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-Four, whereby the said Alexander Lawson is ordained, constituted and appointed Clerk and Keeper of the Records of Harford County aforesaid in the usual Form. Whereupon the said Alexander Lawson qualifies himself as Clerk by taking the severall Oaths appointed by Act of Assembly to be taken to Government and repeating and subscribing the Test and Oath of Abjuration, And the said Alexander Lawson then before the said Justices entered into Bond with two sufficient securities for the due Execution his said office

of Clerk and Keeper of the Records according to Law after having taken the Oath of Office as required by Law.

Thomas Miller, Gentleman, produces to the said Justices here a Commission from the Right Honourable Henry Harford, Esquire, absolute Lord and Proprietary of Maryland, to be Sheriff of Harford County, bearing date the second day of March, Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-four. Whereupon the said Thomas Miller was qualified by taking the severall Oaths appointed by Act of Assembly to be taken to Government, repeating and subscribing the Test and Oath of Abjuration and also taking the Oath of Sheriff. And the said Thomas Miller then in the presence of the Justices aforesaid, gave Bond for the due performance of his said Office of Sheriff of Harford County according to Law.

John Long is appointed Crier of Harford County Court by the Justices aforesaid.

AFTERWARDS, to wit, on this fourth Tuesday in March, being the twenty-second day of the same Month in the Third Year of the Dominion of the Right Honourable Henry Harford, Esquire, absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Province of Maryland, and in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-four, at the Court House in Harford Town in Harford County, the following Justices to wit, Aquila Hall, Amos Garrett, John Beal Howard, Thomas Bond, Jeremiah Sheredine, Benedict Edward Hall, William Webb and Aquila Paca, Gentlemen, so appointed and qualified commanded Proclamation to be made for opening the court for the said County of Harford, which was accordingly thereupon done in the usual Manner on the Day and at the Place last aforesaid.

Justices Present:

Aquila Hall,
Amos Garrett,
William Webb,
Jeremiah Sheredine,

J. Beal Howard, Aquila Paca,
Thomas Bond, Benedict Edward Hall,
Gentlemen.

George Chalmers of Baltimore County produces a Commission from Thomas Jenings, Esquire, Attorney-Generall in and over the Province of Maryland, to be Clerk of Indictment and Prosecutor of the Lord Proprietaries Pleas civil and Criminall in the said County of Harford and qualified himself by taking the severall Oaths appointed by Act of Assembly to be taken to Government, repeating and subscribing the Test and Oath of Abjuration and taking Oath of Office according to Law.

On motion made to the Court here, Benjamin Rumsey, George Chalmers, Francis Curtis, Robert Alexander, Jeremiah Townly Chase, Robert Buchanan and Aquila Hall, Esquires, were admitted as Attornies at Law of this Court, after taking the Oaths appointed by Act of Assembly to be taken to Government, repeating and subscribing the Test and Oath of Abjuration and taking the Oath of an Attorney.

Thomas Chalmers taking the Oaths appointed by Act of Assembly, to be taken to Government, repeating and subscribing the Test and subscribing the Oath of Abjuration was appointed Deputy Clerk of said County.

JOHN JOHNSON, *against* SAMUEL SMITH, *Servant.*

The said Samuel Smith, Servant, is adjudged by the Court to serve John Johnson, his said Master, ten Days after the Expiration of his present Time of Servitude for Runaway Time and also to serve his said Master the further space of six months after the Expiration of the aforementioned Ten Days of Servitude or pay him the Sum of six Pounds eight Shillings and eleven Pence common Money.

The Court divides the County into the Hundreds

of—Gunpowder Lower, Deer Creek Upper and Lower, Bush River Upper, Bush River Lower, Spesutia Upper, Spesutia Lower and Susquehannah, according to the Metes and Boundaries of the said Hundreds as recorded in Baltimore County Court except as to that part of Mine Run Hundred left in this County by the Division line of Baltimore and Harford Counties, which is added to Bush River Upper Hundred.

The Court appoints the following Constables, to wit:

Billingsly Roberts, Constable of Gunpowder Lower Hundred.

William Fisher, Junior, Constable of Deer Creek Upper Hundred.

Samuel Jenkins, Constable of Deer Creek Lower Hundred.

Samuel Day, Constable of Bush River Upper Hundred.

Joseph Morris, Constable of Bush River Lower Hundred.

Hugh Jefferys, Constable of Spesutia Upper Hundred.

James Taylor, Constable of Spesutia Lower Hundred.

James Horner, Constable of Susquehannah.

The Court adjourns till Tomorow Morning 10 o'clock.

Court met the next day, March 23, all the justices being present except William Webb.

It was that day ordered that a service be directed to the sheriff of this county for the purpose of summoning a grand and petit jury to serve at the next County Court.

There is an entry that "the Court has rented the house wherein Thomas Miller now keeps store from Mr. Aquila Hall at the rate of twelve pounds common money yearly, and allowed Mr. Thomas Miller ten pounds common money for repairing the said house so

SITE OF HARFORD TOWN OR BUSH

as to be fit for the reception of prisoners. Mr. Miller must not exceed ten pounds money aforesaid in the repair of said house."

"The Court agrees with Daniel Pritchard to build a temporary goal twenty-four feet by twenty, two stories high, and appoints Mr. Amos Garrett and Mr. Jeremiah Sheredine to take bond from said Daniel Pritchard for the performance of his agreement and to superintend the building."

The jail was never built, as the county seat was removed to Bel Air, which soon eclipsed its ancient rival on the old post road, and the latter is now not even a village, although there are said to have been fine hotels at Bush at the time Lafayette passed through with his army during the Revolution.

The first grand jury for Harford county met at Harford Town, or Bush, on August 23, 1774, and consisted of:

Levin Mathews, Foreman.	Samuel Durham,
George Garrettson,	Nathan Horner,
James Mathews,	James More,
Edward Hall,	Bennett Matthews,
William Hall,	John Barclay,
Barnett Preston,	John Hays,
Henry Watters,	Mordicai Amos,
Thomas Smithson,	Lemuel Howard,

George Bradford.

Asbery Cord was bailiff. There was a charge delivered to the grand jury as is now the custom in our court. The grand jury was discharged on Saturday, August 27. There are eighty-nine cases on the criminal docket for the August term, 1774. Most of them

appear to be misdemeanors, but the docket entries are so meagre that it is impossible to know fully the nature or the disposition of the cases.

First petit jury for Harford county:

Freeborn Brown,
James Giles,
William Jones,
Benj. Burgess Chesney,
William Kitely,
Edward Norris,
Richard Curzan,
Henry Wetherall,
Richard Ruff,
Amos Hollis,
Joseph Lewis,
John Durham,
Thos. Johnson, of Joseph,
James Little,
William De Brular.

CHAPTER VII.

BEL AIR CHOSEN THE COUNTY SEAT.

OTHER PLACES VOTED FOR—ANOTHER ELECTION CALLED—SCOTT'S OLD FIELDS, OR BEL AIR, WINS AGAIN—AQUILA SCOTT OF JAMES CONVEYS LAND IN BEL AIR TO COUNTY—COURT HOUSE AT BEL AIR—ORDERS FOR OPENING ROADS, ETC.—HARFORD IN THE EARLY DAYS THE CHIEF SECTION OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, WITH THE FIRST TWO COUNTY SEATS.

On January 22, 1782, an act was passed for an election to determine at what place the courthouse and prison of Harford county should be built, and the places named in the act to be voted for were Harford Town, (or Bush), Otter Point, Cross Roads (otherwise Gravelly Hill), Lower Cross Roads (Churchville), and Aquila Scott's Old Field (now Bel Air). The act provided that if only two should be voted for the place receiving the highest number of votes to be the county seat, but if more than two should be voted for then another election was to be held between the two receiving the greatest number of votes at the first election.

The justices of Harford county were by this act authorized to purchase in fee four acres at the place to be selected as the county seat, and in the meantime to rent buildings for the court and the prison.

Scott's Old Field, or *Belle Air,* as it was then called, won at this election, but this did not settle the

matter, for we find by an act passed January 20, 1787, an election was authorized to determine "whether the courthouse and prison of Harford county shall be erected at Bel Air or at Havre de Grace," and John Archer, Benedict E. Hall, William Smith (Bayside), John Taylor and Jesse Jarrett, and any two or more of them were appointed commissioners for the purpose of holding the election."

The preamble of this act recites "whereas sundry inhabitants of Harford have petitioned this General Assembly for a law to remove the seat of justice in said county from Bel Air to Havre de Grace and sundry other inhabitants of said county have remonstrated against said petiton and prayed that the seat of justice therein should continue at the place already established by law; whereas it appears to this General Assembly to be right and proper that the said dispute should be finally determined by an election of the people, to which said parties have consented," etc.

The act also prohibits the commissioners from receiving votes for any place except Bel Air and Havre de Grace, whereas in the former election to determine the place of the county seat, Otter Point, Cross Roads, &c., were authorized to be voted for. The election was held at Bel Air, which place was chosen as the county seat, and has since remained such, beginning at that time and continuing to this day to be the subject of the criticism which attaches to all county seats. But despite all this, the history of Bel Air and the lives and conduct of its people, their deportment, cultivation and refinement will compare favorably with any town in the State.

On April 27, 1782, Aquila Scott of James conveyed

by deed recorded in Liber J. L. G. No. H, folio 103, two and five-eighths acres to Harford county for the purpose of a courthouse and prison. The consideration named was twenty-two pounds six shillings and three pence, or about one hundred and ten dollars. The lot is described by courses and distances in the survey and plat made by Daniel Scott, surveyor of Harford county, and was rectangular in form. This is the lot now occupied by the courthouse and jail, and extended also to the present Bond street, in Belair. The lots on which the Masonic Temple and the Harford National Bank of Belair now stand belonged to this lot. Recently a small parcel of ground of about thirty feet front, adjoining this, was sold for fifteen hundred dollars.

The courthouse at Bel Air was not built at the time of the passage of this act, although court had met there for several years, for the act last stated provides for temporarily renting buildings for the courthouse and jail at the place which might be selected, and authorized the justices of Harford county to contract "as soon as might be for the building of a courthouse and prison" at the place determined on by the election as above stated. The stone building at the junction of the Harford pike with Main street, in Bel Air, was used temporarily for this purpose.

By the act of 1787 (William Smallwood, Governor), John Eager Howard, James Calhoun, of Baltimore county, and William Smith (Bayside), Gabriel Christie and Samuel Griffith, of Harford, were appointed commissioners to "straighten and amend the post road from Havre de Grace to Baltimore Town." This road passes by Aberdeen, Bush, Abingdon and Van Bibber,

and a hundred years before, in the petition to remove the courthouse from Bush river neck to Winter's Run, was alluded to as the "path that runs from the Potomack to the Susquehanna."

The first courthouse at Bel Air seems to have been in process of being built in 1788, for by the act of the General Assembly of that year, chapter 23, (John Eager Howard, Governor), the justices of Harford county were "empowered to assess on the assessable property of the county the sum of two shillings and six pence on every hundred pounds worth of property to complete the public buildings of said county and for other purposes." By the same act Baltimore county was required to make a contribution to the building of the Harford courthouse, etc., because the people of the new (Harford) county had helped to build the courthouse at Baltimore Town.

And by the act of 1790 a further tax of five hundred pounds current money was authorized to be levied for the completion of the public buildings.

By chapter 70, of the act of 1791, (George Plater, Governor), it was directed that the following roads should be laid out, surveyed, marked and bounded in the manner hereafter directed, viz: one road beginning at the Pennsylvania line where the road from Peach Bottom Ferry, on the river Susquehanna, intersects the said line, and from thence to Thomas Underhill's Mills, on Deer creek, (afterwards Preston's Mills), and from thence into the most convenient road leading to Baltimore Town; one other road leading from the Bald Friar Ferry, on said river, to Belle Air, and from thence in as straight a direction as the situation of the ground will admit towards Baltimore Town, as

far as the line of Baltimore county, at the Little falls of the Gunpowder river; and one other road leading from Belle Air aforesaid to the Lower Cross Roads; from thence to the ferry known by the name of Smith's Ferry, on Susquehanna river, and that all public roads within the said county may and shall be straightened and amended. The same act provides that Alexander Rigdon, John Stump, John Carlisle, John Weston, Samuel Raine, John Tredway and James Johnson be appointed commissioners for the purpose of laying out said roads.

By the act of 1795, chapter 63, (John H. Stone, Governor), upon the petition of James Wilson, Samuel Hughes, Gabriel Christie, Mark Pringle, Gibson Denison, John Hall and John Lee Gibson, an act was passed "for making an addition to the town of Havre de Grace and to improve the navigation of the river Susquehanna and for other purposes."

The act of 1798, chapter 22, (John Henry, Governor), was entitled "an act to encourage the destruction of wolves and crows" in Harford county, the allowance to be thirty dollars for an old wolf's head and four dollars for a young wolf's head, and eight cents for a crow.

In January, 1798, an act was passed for the valuation of real and personal property within the State, and Thomas Johnson, William Wilson, Jesse Jarrett, John Western and Henry Richardson were appointed assessors for Harford county.

The act of Assembly, passed January, 1800, (Benjamin Ogle, Governor), was entitled an act to regulate elections, and Jesse Jarrett, Daniel Thompson, John

Bartley, Dennis Bond and Henry Vansickle were appointed commissioners to lay off, designate and number the districts of Harford county and fix the places for holding elections in each district.

By an act of the same session, John Clendenning, Nathaniel West, Thomas Butler, William Whiteford and Thomas Montgomery were appointed commissioners to lay out a public road beginning at Thomas Underhill's Mills, on Deer Creek, and to run in a direction so as to intersect a public road leading from John Neal's to John Coxe's, between Henry Richardson's and Amos Jones'.

It will be observed from the foregoing pages that during the space of two hundred and twenty-five years, counting from the date of the erection of the first courthouse for Baltimore county, in Bush river neck, in 1675, to the present time, the people who have resided within the present limits of Harford have had the county seat within their boundaries for two hundred years of that time. Thus Harford may be considered as the parent county of the two except in name, and may claim as her beautiful offspring and daughter the present large and populous county which adjoins our own on the west side of the Little Falls of the Gunpowder.

CHAPTER VIII.

SELECTIONS FROM THE OLD RECORDS.

TAVERN LICENSES—GRAND AND PETIT JURIES—LUTHER MARTIN ADMITTED TO PRACTICE AT HARFORD BAR—TAVERN RATES—ROAD SUPERVISORS—COURTHOUSE AT BEL AIR OCCUPIED—FIRST JUDGES—DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING—BURNING OF OLD COURTHOUSE AND CONSTRUCTION OF PRESENT BUILDING.

On petition of a number of citizens of the county the Court appointed Bennet Mathews, James Mathews and Jacob Bond, Jr., to view the road beginning at Lawrence Clark's old fields and leading from thence to Howard's ford on Winter's run.

As many of the proceedings of the Court are routine and there is so much of it, selections that may be thought interesting, will be made from the records of the next few years.

Ordinary (or tavern) licenses granted at August term, 1774:

Joseph Stiles—Sureties, Aquila Hall and Thomas Miller.

Nathaniel West—Sureties, Henry Wilson, Jr., and Wm. Downes.

John Jameson—Sureties, Buchanan Smith and Richard Cruzon.

Basil Smith—Sureties, John Durham and Bennet Matthews.

Robert Bonar—Sureties, James Ellison and John Hawthorn.

John Hawthorn—Sureties, John Blackburn and Robert Bonar.

John Kean—Sureties, Thomas Bond and Mordicai Amos.

John Rogers—Sureties, Aquila Hall and Jeremiah Sheredine.

Araminta Shaw—Sureties, Samuel Lee and Joseph Norris.

Thomas Smith—Sureties, James Horner and Richard Soward.

Robert Trimble—Sureties, William Downes and David Tait.

Stephen Hill—Sureties, James Preston and Nathan Scott.

Edward Robinson—Sureties, Charles Baker and Daniel McComas.

William Wells—Sureties, Samuel Jenkins and Jos. Norris.

Thomas Taylor—Sureties, John Beale Howard and Alex. Cowen.

At the November term, 1774, the following is a list of the grand jury, viz:

Freeborn Brown, *Foreman.*

Edmund Bull,	Benjamin Scott,
Thomas James,	Joshua Durham,
John McComas of Daniel,	James Matthews,
George Patterson,	Richard Ruff,
E. Carvil Tolley,	William Downs,
Andrew Wilson,	Charles Baker,
Richard Cruson,	Francis Durben.

John Ross, *Bailiff.*

There was an appropriation of ten thousand pounds of tobacco to defray in part the expense of building a bridge over the Little Falls, and John Beale Howard and Robert Bishop were appointed managers.

The Court appoints Jacob Bond, Sr., Henry Wilson, Sr., Wm. Amos, Sr., and William Bull to view the road from the Hickory Tavern to Winter's Run at Howard's Ford, where the old road did formerly run by Thomas Smithson's, Samuel Durham's and Daniel Preston's.

At the court which met at Bush March 23, 1779, the following justices were present:

Aquila Hall, Thomas Johnson, John Love, Ign. Wheeler, Samuel Groom Osborne and Aquila Paca. John Lee Gibson, clerk.

The following are the names of the grand jurors for that term of court, viz:

Joseph Brownly, *Foreman.*

Aquila Scott,	John McComas,
Richard Robinson,	William McCandley,
Hugh Bay,	John Rutledge,
Richard Courson,	John Hall Hughes,
Robt. Jeffrey,	James Osborne,
Asael Hitchcock,	Henry Warfield,
Joseph Ashton,	Patrick Creaton,
Charles Taylor,	Henry Vansickle.
Joseph Hartley,	George Dillion, *Bailiff.*

At this term of court, Luther Martin, the distinguished Maryland lawyer, afterwards Attorney-General of the State, and one of the counsel for Aaron Burr at the impeachment trial at Richmond, appeared and

was admitted to practice before the Harford County Court.

At a county court of the said State held for Harford county at the courthouse, in said county, at Harford town, on the twenty-eighth day of March, seventeen hundred and eighty, before the worshipful justices of the same court, of whom were present Messrs. James Giles, Jas. Philips, John Love, William Smithson, Samuel Groom Osborne, Robt. Amoss, John Archer.

Grand jury:

Joseph Stiles,
Joseph Brownley,
Fras. Billingsley,
Daniel Norris,
Jas. Moore,
Robt. Creswell,
Daniel Bailess,
John Chancey,
John McComas,
Wm. Fisher,
John Cooley,
John Clark,
Arch Beaty,
John McAdoo,
Wm. Bradford,
John Stenson,
Michael Gilbert,
John Hay,
Gilbert Jones,
Joshua Brown,
George Dew.

The early minutes of the court are composed chiefly of records of the justices present, the grand and petit jurors, commissions to perpetuate boundaries and records of binding out minors and appointing guardians. The court in those early days seems to have exercised the functions of the judge, Orphans' Court, register of wills and county commissioners of the present day.

As these early juries furnish a number of names of the reputable people of the county of that day full lists

of the panels at intervals of a few years are set out here, and in them the descendants of nearly every old family of the county of the present day will find an ancestor.

There seems to be no record of the proceedings of the court for 1782. It is probable that the removal of the county seat so upset the lords justices and their clerk that it was about a year before they got settled, but on March 25, 1783, we find them holding court at Scott's Old Fields (Bel Air), at which court there were present:

Thomas Johnson,	Wm Smithson,
Abrm. Whitacre,	Wm. Bond.

Grand jury, March, 1783:

James Moore,	Thos. Durbin,
Joseph Lewis,	Michael Mather,
Samuel Webb,	Wm. Colthough,
Ben. Silvers,	Jas. Hanna,
Hollis Horner,	Wm. Bosley,
Samuel Litton,	Freeborn Brown,
Robt. B. Landon,	Hugh Jeffrey,
Richard Robinson,	John Fulton.
Fras. Billingsley,	Stephen Hill, *Bailiff*.

The commission of the peace was produced and read in court March 27, 1783, and court adjourned for one hour.

The petit jurors for that term were:

A. Rigdon,	Jas. Armstrong,
Samuel Durham,	Wm. Coale,
Leas Billingsley,	Aquila Scott of James,
Wm. Robinson,	Wm. Jones,
Dennis Bond,	Wm. Whiteford,

Jas. Sedgwick,	John McComas,
John Montgomery,	Wm. McComas,
John Barclay,	Daniel Smithson,
Bernard Preston,	Jas. Carroll.

At the term of court held at the same place, commencing August 26, 1783, on application of James Amos for persons to view a road leading from the Cross Roads to Cooptown, the Court appointed Andrew Tate and Lemuel Howard.

Tavern Rates Affixed by the Court:

Hot dinner, with beer or cider.....2s.
Cold dinner, with beer or cider.....1s.6d.
Breakfast or supper, with green tea.....1s.6d.

Overseers of the public roads in Harford county, 1784:

Jacob Forwood,	George Patterson,
Greenberry Dorsey,	Edward Hall,
William Hall,	George Lytle,

Overseers of all the public roads from the end of Col. Hall's lane to Harford Town (Bush).

Joseph Toy, overseer of the road from the blacksmith shop, where Mrs. Finnegan formerly lived, to the lower ford on Winter's run, from the upper ford on said run to Binam's run.

Daniel Ruff, overseer from Hall's Mill to the smith shop where Mrs. Finnegan formerly lived, and from said shop to Otter Point.

William Smith (Bayside), overseer from Susquehanna lower to the Cranberry bridge.

Josias Hall, overseer from the Cranberry bridge to Humphrey's run.

John Patterson, overseer from Humphrey's run to Harford town.

Lambert Wilmer and Joseph Presbury, overseers from the lower ford on Winter's run to the lower part of the Gunpowder neck, from the ford of the road to where Wm. Doughtridge now lives, to Joppa, and from Joppa to Winter's run, on the old road.

William Smith, Gunpowder upper from Smithson's ford to Captain Kell's, from Mapleford along the new road to David Harry's.

Charles Taylor, Gunpowder upper, from Wm. Richardson's to the Cross roads; from thence to Benjamin Amos's mills; from Shorper's lane to the ford on the Little Falls, near Thomas Blearney's Fullering Mill, and from Shorper's to the widow Stuart's on Winter's run.

John Rutledge, overseer from Thomas Bond's on the Little falls of the gunpowder to the Upper Cross roads.

John Green, from the Widow Bay's to Scott's fields; from thence to Binam's run, the Deer Creek road; from thence by said Samuel Durham's to Bull's Mill.

Henry Stump,
Thos. Mitchell,
Richard Croyon,
Michah Gilbert,

Susquehanna hundred, including the northern and eastern limits, and lay out them as nearly equal as possible.

David Lee, Gunpowder Upper, from the mill to Joppa.

William McComas, from the bridge on the Little falls to Winter's run.

James Trapwell, same hundred—from George Garretson's up to John Wilson's Mill; from the schoolhouse to the Quaker Meeting House; from the schoolhouse to Buckler Bond's Mill; from the schoolhouse to Bull's ford on Winter's run.

Benjamin Rumsey, from Joppa to Amoss' Mills.

The first record of the change of name from Scott's Fields to Bel Air we find in the minutes of March 22, 1785, where the expression is used "at a county court held for Harford county at the courthouse in the town of Bel Air," etc.; but at the August term of the same year it is again called Scott's Old Fields, and in the November term Bel Air is again mentioned as the name.

The following is a list of the Grand Jury for that term of Court, viz:

William Bradford,	Thomas A. Thompson,
James Walker,	Richard Robinson,
William Luckey,	John Guyton,
Andrew Lindsay,	Robert Glenn,
James Barnet,	Thomas Hope,
Joseph Carroll,	James Moore,
Buck Bond,	Thomas Gast,
David Harry,	John Fulton.
Robert Coon,	Samuel Day, *Bailiff*.

At that term an application was made by John Cooley and Daniel Sheridine for a commission to view the road leading from Cox's Mill to Rock Run, and the Cumberland Forge from Nathaniel Baley's to the Elbow branch. The Court appointed Nathaniel Baley,

John Rogers, Samuel Gover and Ambrose Gohaghan as the commission.

There are a great number of records of apprenticeship among these early minutes, the binding out being in the following form:

"Nathaniel Gordon, an orphan, aged thirteen years, is bound by the Court to Jacob Donavan until he arrives at the age of twenty-one years; said master is to teach said apprentice the art and mystery of a cordwainer; teach him to read, write and cypher as far as the rule of three, and give him the customary freedom dues."

These freedom dues seem to have caused much litigation, and there are records of many suits brought against masters on account of their non-payment.

A frequent ground of complaint was on account of the master not keeping the apprentice to his trade, and the Court would hear and determine by remanding the apprentice to the service of the master, or if the charge should prove well-founded by revoking the apprenticeship and discharging the complainant.

The courthouse at Bel Air seems to have been first occupied at the March term in 1791, at which time we find our modern custom of three regular judges. The names of the first three judges were Benjamin Nicholson, Samuel Hughes and Benedict Edward Hall.

The courthouse which was then first used was built of brick and occupied the same position as the present court building in Bel Air. It had wings to the north and south. The wing on the north was used for the clerk's office, and that on the south for the office of the register of wills. The courtroom was down stairs, and the floor was made of bricks. Within the rail where

the lawyers and jury sat the floor was raised, and the bench, or judges' seat, was high above like a pulpit. There were two immense open fireplaces in the room, in which hickory of cordwood lengths was burned. The other county officers were on the second floor, the steps to which went up from the outside, starting at the front door and slanting towards the south. The steps had no covering, and as the grand jury room was upstairs that body in passing from their room to the court and back again had to go out of doors, as also with the petit jury. There was a landing at the head of the steps, and from this landing it was customary for political speakers to address their audiences.

This courthouse was burned on the night of February 19, 1858, the main building being entirely destroyed, but the offices of clerk and register of wills, which were situated in the wings, were preserved with all the valuable records. The only records of value that were destroyed by the fire were those of the county commissioners' office, which was situated upstairs. The Legislature was in session at the time, and the fire had not been entirely extinguished before a committee set forth for Annapolis on the following morning to secure the passage of an act authorizing the erection of a new courthouse. This act was passed on the 25th of February, 1858, and by it Stevenson Archer, Henry S. Harlan, A. Lingan Jarret, James McCormick and William H. Dallam were appointed commissioners to contract for and superintend the construction of the new building. There was authority to borrow money and issue bonds to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, and it is to the

credit of the commission that the building was completed within the amount named and a surplus handed over to the county commissioners.

The courthouse built by the commission above named is the structure which is the present court building at Bel Air.

During the construction of the new courthouse in 1858-9 the building of the Masonic Order and Union Church, which stood on the lot now occupied by the Masonic Temple and the Harford National Bank, was used as a temporary court.

While on the subject of the construction of the courthouse it was thought better to get ahead of our narrative and thus finish up that subject, and we will now go back to the regular course in the old building.

The list of the local attorneys of the court in 1791 is as follows:

Francis Curtis,
Robert Smith,
William Pinkney,
Aquila Hall,
T. Hollingsworth,
John Montgomery,
Archibald Robison.

The grand jurors for the August term, 1791, were

Samuel Smith, *Foreman.*

Jacob Norris,
William Osborn,
William McComas,
James Wetherall,
James Bond of William,
Thomas Thompson,
Nathan Baker,
Andrew Turner,
Alexander Rigdon,
William Allender,
Thomas Gast,
James Renshaw,
William Norris,
Corbin Onion,
Robert Taylor,
Levin Mathews.

Samuel Day, *Bailiff.*

The petit jury for that term were:

Richard Bull,
Samuel Bond,
Charles Waters,
Philip Garrison,
Aquila Miles,
Michael Gilbert,
Thomas Jeffrey,
Robert Harris,
Samuel Webb,
Joshua Miles,
James Barnett,
John Streett,
Godfrey Waters,
Bernard Preston of James,
John Moore,
Mark McGovern,
Joseph Hays,
Pierce Creight,
Michael Mathews,
Sedwick James,
Sho. Denbow.

CHAPTER IX.

OLD RECORDS—Continued.

WILLIAM PINKNEY LOCATES AT BEL AIR—BASIS OF ASSESSMENT—TAX RATE—MEMBERS OF THE BAR IN 1796—JURIES—ROBERT AMOSS, JR., SHERIFF—JUDGES OF ELECTION—JOHN LEE GIBSON RESIGNS AS CLERK—HENRY DORSEY, OF EDWARD, APPOINTED CLERK.

On the 12th of April, 1790, the court, with the following justices present, viz: Thomas Bond, William Smithson, James McComas, John Barclay, Edward Prall and Ignatius Wheeler, authorized William Pinkney to act as attorney for the county in a dispute between Harford and Baltimore counties, which was to be heard at the courthouse at Baltimore town on the 2nd Monday in May, 1790. The arbitrators named in the act of Assembly were William Smithson for Harford county and John Smith for Baltimore county.

William Pinkney, afterwards Attorney--General of the United States and Senator from Maryland in the United States Senate, passed the bar at Bel Air, and for several years practiced at that court. He lived in the hip-roofed house on the pike in Bel Air, just opposite the end of Bond street, and his office was located on the southwest corner of Main street and the pike.

January 10, 1791, the Court agreed with James Johnson to finish the courthouse agreeably to the plan filed in the clerk's office; to satisfy him five hundred and

fifty pounds as soon as collected for that service, he giving bond and sufficient sureties for his performance.

February 7, 1791, in accordance with the act of Assembly, the Court levied a tax of two shillings and six pence for the completion of the public buildings. The basis of assessment stated in the record is £478,752, which we may consider as the value of all the property in the county, or $2,393,760, from which basis the tax levied for the above purpose amounted to about $1,500.

It will be observed from the above figures that while the population of the county at that period was about one-half of that of the present day, the assessed value of all the property in the county was not more than one-sixth of the present basis.

Our local bar in the year 1796 consisted of the following lawyers, viz:

William Pinkney,	Harry Dorsey,
Aquila Hall,	Davidson David,
Archibald Robinson,	Francis Holland,
John Montgomery,	Z. Hollingsworth.

The grand jury for the March term, 1796, consisted of the following members:

Robert Amoss,	John McComas,
Joseph Brownley,	John Street,
John Thomas,	Richard Hope,
John Ashman,	Thomas B. Onion,
William Duley,	Charles Baker,
Stephen Rigdon,	Richard Kruson,
Dennis Bond,	Samuel Smith,
Buckler Bond,	Thomas Jeffrey,

Thomas Denbow
Bennet Wheeler,
Thomas Richardson,
Isaac Hitchcock,
Samuel Day, *Bailiff.*

Petit jury for the same term:

Michael Gilbert,
Thomas Durham,
Archer Hays,
Benjamin Jones,
Stephen Jones,
Daniel Donahoo,
Abraham Rees,
William Mitchell,
David Street,
Barnet Preston,
Benj. Green,
William Clark, Jr.,
Joseph Barnet,
James Barnet,
Ezekiel Williams,
Benjamin Rigdon,
James Lytle,
Benj. Amoss of James,
Gideon Gilbert,
John B. Onion,
Nathaniel Smithson,
Asael Hitchcock,
Aquila Miles,
Aquila Parker,
James Kidd,
James Carlon,
Pierce Creagh,
Samuel Bond.

December 19, 1796, Robert Amoss, Jr., took the oath as sheriff of Harford county, and gave bond for the performance of his duty as sheriff, with Benjamin Amoss, of James, and Bennet Bussey as securities.

At the term of court at Bel Air which commenced March 19, 1798, before the following judges, viz:

Henry Ridgely, *Chief Justice.*

Benedict Edward Hall and William Smithson, *Associate Judges.*

The grand jury for that term consisted of the following named persons:

Bennet Bussey, *Foreman.*
James Barnet, Jr.,
Richard Hutchins,
Benjamin Jones,

William Wilson of James,
Benjamin Nowland,
Nicholas Horner,
William Smith of Samuel,
George Amoss,
John Rutledge,
Barnet Johnson of Barnet,
Henry Vansickle,
John Forwood of William,
David Crane, Jr.,
John B. Biddle,
John Ashmore,
Edward Prall,
Richard Kruson,
John Montgomery,
David Bell,
Parker Hall Lee,
Thomas Jeffrey,
William Morris.
Samuel Day, *Bailiff*.

Petit jury for same term:

Thomas Bond of Daniel,
Godfrey Waters,
John Grindall,
James Lytle,
Thomas Bond of John,
Thomas Richardson,
Henry Waters,
Asael Hitchcock,
John Hall,
George Patterson,
Archer Hays,
Robert Morgan,
John Barclay,
Henry Richardson,
Billingslea Bull,
James Trapnell,
William Clark, Jr.,
John Street,
Daniel Scott,
Ralph Bond,
Jacob Norris,
Fell Bond,
Sedgwick James,
Bennet Barnes,
Samuel Calwell.

July 28, 1800, the Court, consisting of Benedict E. Hall and William Smithson, associate justices, appointed the following judges of election for the several districts of the county, viz:

First District—John Rumsey, William Smith, of William, James Lytle.

Second District—Roger Mathews, John Holland Barney, John Cooley.

Third District—John Moores, Bennet Bussey, Jacob Norris.

Fourth District—Thomas Hope, John Clendening, James Varney.

Fifth District—Hugh Whiteford, farmer; James Steel, Dr. John Smith.

At the term of court, commencing March 16, 1801, before William Smithson and Benedict Edward Hall, justices; John Lee Gibson, clerk, and John Churchman Bond, sheriff, the following is the list of the grand and petit juries for the term:

GRAND JURY.

Jacob Norris, *Foreman.*
John Bond of William,
Thomas Bond of John,
Barnet Johnson of John,
Nicholas Allender of Nicholas,
Parker H. Lee,
Samuel Richardson, Sr.,
Zaccheus O. Bond,
Bernard Preston,
Richard Hawkins,
James Steel,
John Forwood,
Roger Mathews,
Bennet Bussey,
Nicholas D. McComas,
John Yellot,
George Presbury,
Henry McAtee,
John Grindall,
Joseph Brownley,
Alexander McComas,
Stephen Jones,
Benedict Hall, Jr.

PETIT JURY.

John Street,
James Lytle,
Harry Gough,
Thomas S. Bond,
Derick Kruson,
George Cunningham,
Abel Maple,
John Stump,
John Norris of John,
George Patterson,
John Chauncey,
John Hall,

Henry Vansickle,
Samuel Bradford,
Col. Samuel Hughes,
Samuel Richardson,
Bennet Jarret,
John Carlile,
David Street,
Samuel Webster of Richard,
Moses Magness,
William Walsh,
Thomas Richardson,
James Carroll,
John Ashmore,

At this term of court, John Lee Gibson, who had been clerk of the court for twenty years, offered his resignation in the following letter:

"*To the Honorable the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of Harford County:*

"*Gentlemen*—I beg leave to request your acceptance of my resignation of the office of clerk of Harford county, which I lay before you. Particular circumstances prevent me from holding the appointment longer. Permit me to express to you the grateful sensations I feel for your politeness to me while in office and the sensations of great and sincere respect with which I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LEE GIBSON."

March 27, 1801.

On the same day the resignation was accepted and the court appointed Henry Dorsey, of Edward, clerk of the court, who gave bond in the sum of five thousand pounds, with Daniel Scott and William Smithson as sureties.

CHAPTER X.

SIGNS OF THE REVOLUTION.

IMPORTATION ACT—STAMP ACT—THE PEGGY STEWART—THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION—CONCORD AND LEXINGTON—ANNAPOLIS CONVENTION OF JUNE, 1774—HARFORD REPRESENTATIVES THERE—RESOLUTIONS—CONVENTION AT BUSH—RESOLUTIONS ASSOCIATION OF THE FREEMEN OF MARYLAND.

For years before the Revolution there was great unrest in the American colonies on account of the tax laws enacted by the British Parliament.

As early as 1733 the Importation Act was passed, by which large duties were laid on sugar, molasses and rum brought into the provinces. Then England forbade the manufacture of steel or the cutting of pine trees outside of inclosures. These laws could not be enforced and only served to deepen the resentment of the people. The ground of objection was the absence of colonial members in the British Parliament, and the claim was made that taxation without representation is tyranny.

On March 22, 1765, in spite of the remonstrance of Pitt, Parliament passed the celebrated Stamp Act, the provisions of which were that every bond, mortgage, note, deed, license or legal document should be executed on paper bearing an English stamp and furnished by that government. The price of these stamps ranged from a few pennies to several pounds.

Every newspaper, pamphlet or almanac was required to be printed on stamped paper, costing from a half penny to four pence. Every advertisement was taxed two shillings. Failure to comply with these requirements invalidated the document. The colonies were greatly exasperated on learning of the passage of this law. Public meetings were held in the large cities; in Boston the bells were tolled and in Philadelphia they were muffled. A great procession marched through the streets of New York, bearing a copy of the Stamp Act, with a death's head nailed to it, and with a large placard displaying the words, "The Folly of England and the Ruin of America."

At the invitation of Massachusetts, the colonies sent delegates to a "Stamp-Act Congress," which met in New York October 7, 1765, and protested against the act.

Public opinion in America was so outraged by this law that on March 18, 1766, it was repealed by the British Parliament and the wavering allegiance of the colonies was temporarily restored to the British Crown. But the trouble soon broke out again with the tax on imported tea, and riots occurred in Boston, Philadelphia, Annapolis, Charleston and elsewhere on its account. The owner of the ship Peggy Stewart was forced to burn his own vessel laden with tea in the harbor of Annapolis in October, 1774. A call was issued for a general convention on September 5, 1774. The first Continental Congress met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia. The most distinguished men of the colonies were members, prominent among them being George Washington and Patrick Henry, of Virginia. On October 8 the following resolution was passed:

"That this Congress approve the opposition of the inhabitants of Massachusetts bay to the execution of the late acts of Parliament; and if the same shall be attempted to be carried into execution by force, in such case all America ought to support them in their opposition."

The attempt was made to carry them into execution and all America joined in the opposition, which brought on the Revolutionary War.

The Congress also adopted, on October 14, a "Declaration of Colonial Rights," and on the 20th of the same month the American Association was adopted, which was an agreement of non-importation, non-consumption and non-exportation applied to Great Britain, Ireland and the West Indies.

The mother country turned a deaf ear to these remonstrances, which may be regarded as preliminary declarations of independence. General Gage was instructed to enforce all these measures with his army, and at Concord and Lexington, on April 19, 1775, was shed the first blood of the Revolution.

The Maryland Convention, which sent delegates to the first Continental Congress, met at Annapolis on June 22, 1774. Matthew Tilghman, of Talbot county, presided. The delegates representing Harford county in this convention were Richard Dallam, John Love, Thomas Bond, Benedict Edward Hall and Jacob Bond. At this convention it was declared that the acts of Parliament were cruel and oppressive invasions of the people's rights, and that the cause of Boston was the cause of all the provinces; that the colonies should unite to stop all importation from and exportation to Great Britain until the acts should be repealed; that

a subscription should be opened in the several counties for immediate collection for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston, then cruelly deprived of the means of procuring subsistence for themselves and families by the operation of the act for blocking up their harbor, and that the same be collected by the committees of the respective counties, and shipped by them in such provisions as may be thought most useful; that there should be no dealings with any colony which should refuse to come into the general plan which might be adopted by the colonies; that the deputies from Maryland to the Continental Congress, upon their return, call together the committees of the several counties and lay before them the measures adopted by the general congress.

Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, Jr., Robert Goldsborough, William Paca and Samuel Chase were sent as delegates to Philadelphia.

The counties promptly responded to the recommendation of the provincial convention. Harford had anticipated the recommendation, for, on June 11, a large meeting of the inhabitants was held at Bush to take action in the matter. Aquila Hall presided over the meeting and the following resolutions were adopted:

"1. *Resolved,* It is the opinion of this meeting that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of America, and that it is the duty of every colony to unite in the most effectual constitutional means to obtain a repeal of the late act of Parliament for blocking up the harbor and port of Boston.

"2. *Resolved,* That, therefore, we will join in an association with the other counties of this province, on

oath, not to export to, or import from, Great Britain, any kind of produce or merchandise after such a day as the committee of the several counties at their general meeting shall fix, until the Repeal of the Boston port act.

"3. *Resolved,* That we will deal with none of the West India Islands, colony or colonies, person or persons whatsoever residing therein, who shall not enter in similar resolves with the majority of the colonies within such time as the general committees of this province shall agree, but hold him or them as an enemy or enemies to American liberty.

"4. *Resolved,* That we join in an association with the other colonies to send relief to the poor and distressed inhabitants of Boston, to enable them to persevere in defence of the common cause.

"5. *Resolved,* That the merchants ought not to advance the price of their goods, but sell them as they intended had not these resolves been entered into.

"6. *Resolved,* That the gentlemen of the law ought to bring no suit for recovery of any debt due from any inhabitant of Great Britain, or this or any other colony, until the said act be repealed; except in such cases where the debtor is guilty of a wilful delay in payment, having ability to pay, or is about to abscond or remove his effects, or is wasting his substance, or shall refuse to settle his account by giving his bond on interest (or security, if required), which fact or facts are to be made appear to some neighboring magistrate and certified under his hand.

"7. *Resolved,* That the following gentlemen, viz: Rev. William West, Messrs. Aquila Hall, Richard Dallam, Thomas Bond (son of Thomas), John Love, Capt.

John Paca, Benedict Edward Hall, Benjamin Rumsey, Nathaniel Giles and Jacob Bond be a committee to meet the committees of other counties in this province, to consult and agree on the most effectual means to preserve our constitutional rights and liberties, and promote that union and harmony between Great Britain and her colonies, on which their preservation depends; and that the same gentlemen, together with the following, Capt. John Matthews, Capt. William Smith, Dr. John Archer, William Younge, Abraham Whitaker, William Webb, Amos Garret, George Bradford, John Rumsey, Jeremiah Sheredine, William Smithson, William Bond (son of Joshua), Isaac Webster and Alexander Cowan, be a committee of correspondence, and on any emergency to call a general meeting, and that any six of them have power to act.

"Signed per order,

"JOSEPH BUTLER, *Cl. Com.*"*

At the meeting of the convention held December 8 of that year (1774), the sum of four hundred and sixty-six pounds was named as the amount to be subscribed in Harford county for the purchase of arms and ammunition.

Meanwhile, in Congress, the war spirit continued to grow. On June 26, 1775, the Maryland Convention again assembled at Annapolis, and its first movement was to throw off allegiance to the proprietary power and form a provisional government for the State. Then was organized what was known as the "Association of the Freemen of Maryland," which the members of the convention signed. To this association are found

*Scharf's History.

subscribed the names of Benedict Edward Hall, Thomas Bond, Richard Dallam, Ignatius Wheeler, Jr., and William Webb, who represented Harford county in that convention.

CHAPTER XI.

HARFORD IN THE REVOLUTION.

THE PEOPLE OF THE NEW COUNTY ALIVE TO PUBLIC AFFAIRS—FAVORABLE SITUATION OF COUNTY SEAT AT BUSH—GREAT MEN PASSING ALONG—HARFORD DECLARATION OF POPULAR RIGHTS.

Several things conspired to cause the people of Harford county to be especially active and interested in public affairs at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. In the first place, the county had been formed but a year before Lexington and Concord were fought; our people had all the zest and interest in public matters which always characterize newly organized governmental agencies, and the same feeling which made them restless under the removal of their county seat and led to the formation of the new county, was manifest in the spirit that actuated them under the wrongs inflicted by the mother country. One of the first duties imposed upon the new county was to send delegates to the Provincial Convention at Annapolis, which protested against the Stamp Act. The situation of the county seat at Harford Town, or Bush, on the route to and from Philadelphia and New York, the early national capitals, was particularly favorable to our ancestors keeping thoroughly in touch with the spirit of the times. There were several hotels at Bush at the time of which we write, and when our people in those

days would repair to the county seat on court business, or whatever might be their errand, it was an usual occurrence for them to meet with and enjoy the acquaintance of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Randolph, Patrick Henry, the Lees and other great men of those days who lived in the South and who would pass that way in their journeys to and from the large cities of the North.

It is not too much to assume that something of the same spirit and feeling that actuated Washington, who commanded our armies, and Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and Madison, the father of the Constitution, and the other prominent men who were in the habit of stopping at Bush, was infused into our own people, and to the extent of their association with these great men, which, as indicated, was considerable, to the same extent our ancestors had the advantage in public information, knowledge and public spirit over those sections not so favorably situated. As we look back to that distant day, we can see the village hostelry filled with jurors, witnesses, judges and others of our people who had repaired to the county seat on public business. The great open fireplace would be blazing with the cordwood logs; kindly feeling and good cheer would prevail; Mr. Jeremiah Sheredine, Mr. William Webb and Mr. Thomas Bond, of the lords justices, would discuss with Mr. William Smithson the opening of a new road from the Hickory Fork to Winter's Run and debate the probable cost; in another part of the room Mr. Alexander Lawson, the clerk of the court, would be engaged in conversation with Mr. Aquila Hall and Mr. Aquila Paca, who lived nearby and had dropped in for a social hour; a

slight commotion would be heard outside and, as is the custom in the country, all would go to discover the cause. Just coming over the brow of the hill from Bynum's run two horsemen would appear, the dress, carriage, horses and tout ensemble of the riders would clearly indicate that they were gentlemen of distinction; following them would be two negro servants equally well mounted; the livery of the servants and their perfect manners indicating that they were of the quality as well as their masters; some one of the better acquainted would advance and address the elder traveler with "Colonel Washington, how do you do?" The gentleman accosted would reply, "Mr. Paca, I am glad to see you; allow me to present to you my friend, Mr. Jefferson, of Virginia," and then the entire assemblage would be presented to the great men and would for the rest of the evening enjoy the conversation of one or both of them. The politics of the day would be discussed and the latest views of the leading men of the times would be freely given to the guests thus gathered together. We can imagine Mr. Jefferson, with his tall, spare form, red face and hair, advising the fathers of our county met at the Bush tavern to organize and send delegates to the Annapolis Convention and the Continental Congress. We can see him standing in front of the open fire, exhorting his auditors to organize and pass resolutions expressing their views; and to scenes such as these were the representative people of the county so accustomed that when the hour arrived they were ready, active and courageous.

This association, with the leading men of the colonies, bore fruit in the passage of a resolution by the

committee of Harford county on the 22nd day of March, 1775, which may properly be called the first Declaration of Independence made by any representative body in America. The committee of Harford county was not in any sense a mass-meeting. Its members were duly elected by the ten thousand white people of the county; the thirty-four names signed to the resolution were the leading men of the new county, and their descendants are justly proud of this signal evidence of the courage and patriotism of their ancestors. The terms of the resolution, even without the aid of the knowledge of the resolves and the association of the Continental Congress and the resolves of the Provincial Convention, indicate beyond a doubt that the signers realized that they were not dealing in mere glittering generalities, but that it was necessary for them to hang together, so that they might thereby avoid the unpleasant alternative of hanging separately.

When it was considered necessary to close the resolution with these words, "We do most solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, and to our country, and engage ourselves by every tie held sacred among mankind, to perform the same at the risque of our lives and fortunes," we may know that the signers had a full realization of the meaning of their famous declaration and of the work in which they were about to engage.

The following is the language of the declaration:

"We, the Committee of Harford County, having most seriously and maturely considered the Resolves and Association of the Continental Congress and the Resolves of the Provincial Convention, do most heartily approve of the same, and as we esteem ourselves

in a more particular manner intrusted by our Constituents to see them carried into Execution, we do most solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, and to our country, and engage ourselves by every tie held sacred among mankind, to perform the same at the risque of our lives and fortunes.

"Aquila Hall, Jos. Carvel Hall, Geo. Patterson, Wm. Morgan, Frans. Holland, Saml. Caldwell, Aquila Paca, James Lytle, Aquila Hall, Jr., Robt. Morgan, Robt. Lemmon, Thos. Brice, Thos. Johnson, Alex. Rigdon, Edward Ward, Abm. Whitaker, Charles Anderson, William Fisher, Jr., Richd. Dallam, John Durham, James McComas, William Bradford, Sen., Wm. Smithson, John Donohuy, John Patrick, Daniel Scott, Benj. Bradford Norris, James Harris, Edward Prall, Greenberry Dorsey, John Archer, W. Smithe, W. Webb, John Taylor."

In this declaration is foreshadowed Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill and Long Island, Trenton, Monmouth and Princeton, and the final triumph at Yorktown.

When we consider that the Resolves of the Continental Congress were the Bill of Rights defining the privileges of English speaking people everywhere, and that the signers to the Bush declaration declared their intention to see them carried into execution at the risk of their lives and fortunes, we may consider that except in detail this declaration breathed the same spirit as Jefferson's instrument of more than a year later.

A revolution differs from a rebellion only in that the former is attended with success. And had the Revolution of 1776 failed, and had the army of Washington been overthrown, it is not too much to suppose

that the good people of our county, who rejoice in their descent from these patriots whose names are signed to the Bush declaration, would have as part of their inheritance the bitter knowledge of the execution of an ancestor for treason.

The same quality of the Englishman that put Harrison to death and dug up the dead body of Cromwell and hung it in chains after it had been in the grave for years, would have made itself manifest at that later day had the British government triumphed in their effort to enslave the American colonies. The date of this declaration is but two days after the celebrated speech of Patrick Henry, in Virginia, when he exclaimed: "The war is inevitable. Gentlemen may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace. The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the crash of resounding arms. What would you have? Is life so dear or peace so sweet to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery. I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

The fires were beginning to be kindled and liberty or death was the prevailing sentiment. And so the representatives of the county signing this declaration at Bush sixteen months before the declaration at Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, was a cry for liberty, from an obscure community, if you please, but it breathed the same patriotic spirit and bore the same central thought as the great instrument itself.

Let no one belittle this act of our forefathers, or take one laurel from the brow of those great and good men of our county, who at the risk of their lives and their

fortunes were the first to give utterance to such sentiments, looking to national freedom and independence. They have all long ago passed over the dark river and joined the silent majority, and of them we can say in the ritual of the church, to the Author of every good and perfect gift, "we bless Thy holy name for all Thy servants departed this life in Thy faith and fear," and in particular "we give Thee hearty thanks for the good example of these, Thy servants, who having finished their course in faith do now rest from their labors."

The surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown was the final overthrow of English supremacy. With the success of the American arms came the necessity for a more perfect union. The first government was under the Articles of Confederation, which proved inadequate, and so the constitution was formed and adopted, and with the inauguration of Washington the new government went into operation in all its branches.

CHAPTER XII.

THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

THE ENROLLMENT OF THE COUNTY MILITIA—THE FLYING CAMP—ALEXANDER LAWSON SMITH'S HARFORD COMPANY AT THE BATTLE OF FORT WASHINGTON.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Provincial Assembly, companies were enrolled in Harford county as follows:

"We whose names are subscribed do hereby enroll ourselves into a company of militia, agreeable to the resolutions of the Provincial Convention held at Annapolis the 26th day of July, 1775, and we do promise and engage that we will respectively march to such places within this province, and at such times, as we shall be commanded by the convention or council of safety, of this province, or by our officers, in pursuance of the orders of the said convention or council, and there, with our whole power, fight against whomsover we shall be commanded by such authority as aforesaid."

JOSIAS CARVIL HALL'S COMPANY.—No. 1.

Witness our hands this 12th day of Sept., 1775.

JOSIAS CARVIL HALL, *Capt.*	Edward Hall,
William Young, 1st Lieut.	Edward Carvel Tolley,
John Beadle Hall, 2d Lieut.	John Patterson,
Thomas Hall, Ensign.	Thos. Peregrine Frisby,
James Webster,	Richard Ruff,
Freeborn Brown,	Richard Wilmott, Jr.,
Michael Gilbert, Jr.,	Garrett Garrettson,

George Young,
Aquila Paca, Jr.,
Francis Holland,
Benedict Edward Hall,
Thomas Giles,
William Smith, Jr.,
John Copeland,
John Diemer,
Bennet Mathews,
Josias Hall,
James White Hall,
Gabriel Christie,
John Rumsey,
Samuel Gover,
James Holmes,
William Annin,
Arthur McCann,
James Mathews,
Joseph Butler,
John Lee Webster,
Aquila Hall, Jr.,
William Loney,
Joseph Finley,
James Osborn, Jr.,
Robert Morgan,
Phil Henderson,
George Presbury,
Joshua Browne,
Robert Stokes,
Daniel Richardson,
William Hollis, Jr.,
William Hall,
Thaddeus Jewett,
James Paca,
William Bradford, Jr.,
Larkin Hammond,
Roger Mathews,
John Carlisle,
Joseph Wheeler,
Parker Lee,
Bennett Wheeler,
Henry Neill,
Alex. Lawson Smith,
John Matthews,
William Hall of Aquila,
Josias Wheeler,
Thomas Orr,
James Perkins,
William Young,

John Archer, Captain.—No. 2.

At a meeting of the deputies appointed by the several counties of the province of Maryland at the city of Annapolis, by adjournment on the 8th day of December, 1774, and continuing till the 12th day of the same month, it was resolved that the freeholders and others and freemen from fifteen to sixty years of age should form themselves into companies of sixty-eight men, to choose a captain, two lieutenants, an ensign, four sergeants, four corporals and a drummer for each company. In compliance therewith and agreeable thereunto, a sufficient number being inhabitants of Maryland, in Harford county, adjacent to the Lower

Cross Roads, having enrolled themselves, and on the 26th day of December, 1774, met and made choice of their several officers, in which position said company continued mustering once a week until the 16th day of September, 1775, at which time said company having met, subscribed their names to the following enrollment:

A list of the names of the Lower Cross Roads Militia Company as enrolled:

JOHN ARCHER, *Captain.*
Edward Prall, 1st Lieut.
James Allison, 2d Lieut.
Samuel Smith, Ensign.
John Archer,
Edward Prall,
James Allison,
George Barclay,
William Boardsman,
John Stevenson,
Samuel Smith,
Charles Moore,
William Grimes,
John Tinny,
John Welch,
John Monahon,
John Jebb,
Ralph Smith,
Peter Laughlin,
George Tollenger,
Arthur Monahon,
John Smith,
George McGlaughlan,
John Hawthorn,
Alexander Jeffrey,
Jonathan White,
Jacob Slack,
Robert Criswell,
James Walker,
Andrew Harriot,
John Perkins,
William Martin,
Robert Hart,
Robert McGloughlan,
Edward Thompson,
Daniel Clarke,
John Mills,
Patrick Heany,
Robert Smith,
Hugh Diver,
John Croesen,
John Jamison, farmer,
Richard Croesen,
John Jamison, innkeeper,
John Townsley,
John Townsley, Jr.,
John Blackburn, Jr.,
James Lee,
Joseph Shaghnassey,
James Sheredine,
Andrew Wilson,
Patrick Cretin,
William Harrison,
Joseph Jervis,
John Curry,
Michael Donel,
William Hassett,
John McCann,
George Vandegrift,
Archer Hays,

William Williams,
John Davidson,
James Moore,
Samuel Doherty,
Isaac Guyton,
Thomas Rowntree,
James Hews,
George Butler,
William McClure,
Joseph Brownley,
James Cain,
James Harris,
David Dickson,
Talbot Odle,
Daniel Price,
Ralph Smith,
Edward Short,
Thomas Hill,
Matthew McClintock,
James May,
Nevin Kerr,
Ezekiel Vanhorn.

CHARLES ANDERSON, CAPTAIN.—No. 3.

Witness our hands this 23d day of September, 1775:

CHARLES ANDERSON, *Capt.*
Geo. Patterson, 1st Lieut.
Nathan Bayles, 2d Lieut.
Michael Gilbert, Ensign.
Parker Gilbert,
James Pritchard,
William Boner,
Harmon Pritchard,
Ephraim Byard,
Benjamin Smith,
Daniel Dunahoo,
Joseph Harris,
Philip Donavin,
Daniel Bayles,
James Hanna,
William Donavin,
Eleazer Pritchard,
Isaac Johnson,
Pat. Fowler,
Benjamin Bayles,
John Cooley,
Samuel Bayles,
Joseph McFadden,
Daniel Anderson,
James Byard,
Robert Cluver,
Micaja Mitchell,
Richard White,
Richard Rutter,
John Carroll,
Thomas Shearer,
Samuel Gilbert,
John Williams,
James Barns,
Thomas Gorrell,
Samuel Swart,
William Jarvice,
Aquila Gilbert,
John Cummins,
Dennis Dunham,
Andrew Ferguson,
Robert Small,
Ichabod Smith,
Abraham Robinson,
Robert West,
Alexander Hanna,
Thomas Gallion,
Joshua Wood,
Ephraim Cole,
Abadiah Pritchard,

James Cole,
Benjamin Silver,
William Silver,
James Wood,
Andrew Ramsay,
Robert Nixon,
Robert Carswell,
William Brannon,
Jonas Bayles,
John Gallion,
Charles Baley,
Benjamin Culver,
David Smith,
James Boner of Barney.

AQUILA HALL, CAPTAIN.—No. 4.

Witness our hands the 9th day of September, 1775:

AQUILA HALL, *Captain.*
Samuel Griffith, 1st Lieut.
Jacob Forwood, 2d Lieut.
John Chancey, Ensign.
Levin Mathews,
Caleb Beck,
John Adams,
Samuel Hanson,
John Major,
George Little,
John Clarke,
John Brown,
John Hall Hughes,
Henry Vansickle,
Hollis Hanson,
Zebedee Bennett,
John Whitacre,
Hezekiah Whitacre,
Robert Faulkner,
Jesse Manly,
Nehemiah Barnes,
William Jones,
Abraham Bennett,
Thomas Hanson,
John Dorrah,
John Beck,
William Smith,
Jonas Stevenson,
Joseph Smith,
Thos Cowley,
Benjamin Chancey,
Edward Morris,
James Steward,
Thos. Barrett,
William Mooberry,
John Mathews,
James Redman,
John Casseldine,
William Murphy,
Edward Horton Brucebanks,
John Cowin,
Thomas Woodward,
Joseph Johnson,
George Capeland,
Archibald Johnson,
George Drew,
Jacob Combest,
George Chancey,
John Ruff,
James Chancey,
Francis Pitt,
James Oliver,
John Johnson,
Robert Brown,
James Kimble, Jr.,
Thomas Sutton,
James McCarty,

Peter Lovell,
Thomas Brown,
Stephen Crouch,
William Rice,
John Manly,
James Phillips,
James Jones,
Michael Kennard,
Francis Garland,
Amos Hollis,
Michael Connoway,
Benjamin Osborne,
Nathan Gallion,
Garrett Garrettson,
Wiliam Osborne,
William Redding,
Edward Ward,
James Lenagin,
Samuel Dooley,
John Biggs,
Thomas Blackiston,
Thomas Browning,
John Hanson,
Benjamin Bennett,
William Johnson,
Robert McGaw,
James Drew.
John McBride,

CAPTAIN JOHN RODGERS.—No. 5.

Witness our hands this 15th day of September, 1775:

JOHN RODGERS, *Captain.*
Wm. Godsgrace, 1st Lieut.
James Giles, 2d Lieut and Adjt.
Matthew Alexander, Ensign.
Daniel McPhail, Thomas Gash, William Welsh, Archibald Beaty, Sergeants.
William Williams, Samuel Howell, David Thompson, Alexander Burns, Corporals.
John Orr, Drummer.
James Hurley, Fifer.
Peter Fort,
John Singleton,
Jonathan Grant,
Jackson Laverty,
Robert Hunt,
Philip McDonald,
John Marshall,
Joseph Montgomery,
John Calgrove,
William Wise,
Samuel Beach,
David Deaver,
Belcher Michael,
William Mitchell, Jr.,
James Mitchell,
William Evitt,
Patrick McDonald,
James Edwards,
Francis Faust,
Richard Watts,
Thomas West,
Archibald McCurdy,
William Vantworth,
John Lovell,
James Ward,
William Hill,
Thomas Walker,
John Porter,

John Walker,
Walter Taylor,
Samuel Fowler,
William Murphy,
William Perry Fowler,
Hugh Munroe,
John Mitchell,
William Coen, Jr.,
James McKnight,
Daniel Deaver,
Stephen Hargrass,
John Osborn,
Andrew Evitt,
George Veach,
Ralph Platt,
Thomas Boyle,
William Cantler,
James Seale, Jr.,
Samuel Richardson,
Ozwain Sutton,
Michael West,
Joseph Steel,
Daniel Williams,
John Williams,
Jonathan Knight,
Samuel Pritchard,
William Shy,
Thomas Knight,
Samuel Durbin,

The above are a true copy of the names of every person, officers, subalterns and privates belonging to the above company who separately and severally desiring the clerk of the said company to write their names for them professing at the same time in form as their own actual signing.

DANIEL MCPHAIL, *Clk.*

Attested:

JOHN RODGERS, *Capt.*
WM. GODSGRACE, *Lieut.*

To the Committee of Harford County:

GENTLEMEN—Further it's desired you in your wisdom will be pleas'd to fall upon some method to furnish the above with a few arms and we the officers thereof bind ourselves answerable to the committee, convention or whom else soever it doth concern to return the said arms or the full value thereof when this unhappy contest shall subside.

JOHN RODGERS,
WM. GODSGRACE.

N. B.—The company is young but enrolling daily.

BENJAMIN RUMSEY, CAPTAIN.—No. 6.

Witness our hands this 16th day of September, 1775:

Benjamin Rumsey,
Alexander Cowan,
John Beale Howard,
Isaiah Linton,
Thomas Gassaway Howard,
Clement Lewis,
William Copeland Goldsmith,
Jonathan W. Lewis,
John Day, Jr.
George Gouldsmith Presbury,
John Hammond Dorsey,
Roger Boyce,
Benjamin Wilson,
Samuel G. Osborn,
John Allender, Jr.,
James Bailey,
John Sewell,
Joseph Cromwell,
Henry Garrett,
James Arnold,
Otho French,
William Price,
James Maxwell, Jr.,
William Branan,
John Christie,
James Adams,
Henry Hays,
William Allender,
Josias Smith,
Edward Day, Sr.,
Joseph Hewett,
John Devin,
Isaac Hall,
John Gray,
Richard Holloway,
Daniel Tredwell,
Benjamin Scarff,
William Reed,
James Price,
Richard Wooden,
Zep. Tolley,
Thomas Cole,
William Osborn,
Moses Haslet,
John Robert Harrison,
Nicholas Eckson,
John Wilson, doctor,
Joseph Finley,
Thomas Taylor,
Walter James,
John Mitchell,
Thomas Stocksdale,
Joshua France,
Robert Stewart,
James Foster,
Hugh Stewart,
John Thompson,
Levin Ingram,
John Huston,
John Clark,
John Phips,
John Woolen,
Major Woolen,
Richard Hackett,
John Stewart,

CAPTAIN JOHN TAYLOR'S COMPANY.—No. 7.

Witness our hands and seals this 9th day of September, 1775:

JOHN TAYLOR, *Captain.*
Samuel Caldwell, Lieut.
Thomas Hutchins, 2d Lt.
Vincent Richardson, Ensign.
Jonathan Ady,
Greenbury Chaney,
John Carson,
John Armstrong,
Stephen White,
John Saunders,
William Jenkins,
James Cox,
Barnard Riely,
William Ewing,
William Norris of Joshua,
James Walker,
Aquila Norris of Thomas,
David Harry,
Hugh Bay,
William Sargent, Sr.,
John Allen,
William Sargent, Jr.,
George Garrettson,
William Marret,
Thomas Freeman,
Charles Herbert,
Nathaniel Shepherd Armstrong,
Stephen Fell,
Daniel Thomas,
William Bayd,
John Cooper,
Charles Gillaspey,
Robert Conn,
James Camp,
Robert Travis,
Samuel Richman,
Thomas Hutchins,
John Quinn,
Samuel Standiford, Jr.,
Edward Norris of Joshua,
Thomas Richardson, Jr.,
James McCurty,
Andrew Bay,
James Everett of Samuel,
William Handersides,
John Gillaspey,
Robert Wilson,
Samuel Brown,
Israel Taylor,
John Larramore,
Peter Bond,
Nathaniel Yardley,
Moulden Amos,
William Robinson,
William Ady,
Torrance Flannagan,
James Moore,
John Corbet,
David Calwell,
William Byfoot,
Vincent Richardson,
William Richardson,
Moses McComas,
John Norris of James,
Charley Riley,
John Wilson,
Charles O'Close,
Daniel Norris,
Thomas Ford,
Abel Green,

Andreas Hughes,
John Brown,
Joseph Pearson,
Amos Jones,
Walter Martin,
Thomas Robinson,
John Kennedy,
Richard Noland,
John Conn,
Richard McKinley,
Daniel Fraley,
John Buckley,
James Huggins.

CAPTAIN GREENBERRY DORSEY'S COMPANY.—No. 8.

Enrolled October 31, 1775.

GREENBERRY DORSEY, *Captain.*
John Wood, 1st Lieut.
William Barnes, 2d Lieut.
Cyrus Osborn, Ensign.
Nathaniel Swain, James Deaver, Joseph Everist, John Howell, Sergeants.
Lloyd Mash, Joseph Fields, Baltus Fie, Thomas Ayres, Corporals.
James Taylor, Jr., Clerk.
Privates—
James McCracken,
Isaac Toulson,
Frisby Dorsey,
Ashberry Cord,
John Kimble,
Samuel Pritchard,
Obadiah Pritchard,
Charles Pritchard,
Thomas Pritchard,
William Pritchard,
George Dougherty,
John Gordon,
John Everist,
Utey Combest,
Asa Taylor,
John Collins,
Israel Combest,
Jacob Combest,
George Childs,
Stephen Taylor,
Robert Taylor,
Mosey Loney,
Thomas Simpers,
Stephen Kimble,
Isaac Dulany,
Richard Berry,
Thomas Lancaster,
James Ford,
Samuel Collins,
James Kelly,
Samuel Thompson,
Samuel Tush,
Richard Harrison,
Gabriel Swain,
Patrick McClain,
Josias Kimble,
James Fitzgerald,
Benjamin Everist,
Isaac Collins,
Harmon Hill,
Edward Evans,
John Clark,
Alexander Gordon,
Amasa Taylor,
Roger Sheedy,

John Connolly,
John Connolly, Jr.,
William Collins,
John Deaver,
Reuben Sutton,
William Daugherty,
John Lee,
Michael Melanhy,
Charles Hipkins,
Michael Carey,
Roland Kimble,
Evan Evans,
Isaac Duzent,
John Morris,
Horatio Harrison,
Thomas Deaver,
Micajah Deaver,
Benjamin Ford,
John Kirk,
James Kimble,
George Williamson,
John Walker,
William Wraine,
Usher Tracey,
Jacob Collins,
John Lovatt,
John McComas,
Samuel Gallion,
Moses Collins,
Freeborn Garrettson,
William Gray Duzan
John Giant,
Samuel Jenkins,
Charles White,
Giles Kimble,
Thomas Chrisholm,
James Denison,
Abraham Taylor,
Hugh Orr,
John Atkinson, Jr.,
William Evans,
William Evans, Jr.,
John Barnes,
Richard Pearce,
John Bruce,
Daniel Campbell,
Jacob Duzart.

CAPTAIN JAMES STEWART'S COMPANY.—No. 9.

James Stewart, captain; James Talbott, first lieutenant; John Ware, second lieutenant; Jesse Pritchard, ensign; privates, 65.

CAPTAIN JOHN LOVE'S COMPANY.—No. 10.

Witness our hands this 14th day of September, 1775:

JOHN LOVE, *Captain.*
Grafton Preston, Lieut.
Job Key, 2d Lieut.
Nathaniel West, Ensign.
James Scott, 1st Sergeant.
James Munday, 2d Sergt.
Stephen Hill, 3rd Sergt.
Thos. Sheredin, 4th Sergt.

Corporals — Walter Billingslea, first; Robert Clark, second; James Preston, third; John Thomas, fourth.

Privates—
William Miles,
Matthew Sweany,
Thomas Able,
Michael Lorden,
George Rydon,
James Rigdon,
Peter Henley,
John Callinder,
Henry Green,
Hugh Pugh,
Bernard Johnson,
Edmund Bull,
James Deale,
Alexander Huston,
Benjamin Rhoades,
Thomas Pennick,
Jacob Johnson,
Patrick Campbell,
Lemuel Howard,
Thomas Thurston,
David Clark,
Robert Taylor,
Edward Bussey,
Leonard Green,
James Whitaker,
Thomas Wheeler,
John Woodward,
Vincent Goldsmith,
William Clark,
John Wild,
Edward Freeman,
Philip McGuire,
Thomas Rhoades,
Thomas Johnston,
John Paine,
James Thomas,
William West,
Henry Thomas,
Jacob Bull,
James Craton,
John Craton,
Thomas Thompson,
David Thomas,
Josias Wheeler,
William McMullin,
Thomas Hill,
James Allen,
Ralph Pyle,
John Welsh,
William Cooper,
John Ruckman,
William Strowd,
Leonard Green of Benjamin,
William Fulton,
William Baggot,
Jonathan West,
Bartholomew Savage,
Martin Preston,
John Carr,
Barnet Preston,
Isaac Pinnick,
Barnet Pain,
Isaac Arkwright.

CAPTAIN JACOB BOND'S COMPANY.—No. 11.

Witness our hands this 9th day of December, 1775:

JACOB BOND, *Captain.*
Thos. Johnson, 1st Lieut.
Jas. McComas, 2d Lieut.
Martin Preston, Ensign.
William McMath,
Aquila Scott of James,

Patrick Hughes,
Joseph Barns,
Samuel McMath,
John Barnes,
William Anderson,
James Curry,
William Barnes,
James Steel,
Benjamin Scott,
Elijah Joice,
Buckler Bond,
Joseph Saunders,
Thomas Smith,
John Drennen,
Roderick McKenzie,
Edward Hamilton,
Daniel Scott of Aquila,
Aquila Scott of Aquila,
Thomas Pendegast,
James Moriarty,
William King,
Michael Carr,
Samuel Wilmott,
William Brown,
Christopher Clemens,
Thomas Knight,
William Smith,
James Jarvis,
Andrew Warwick,
John Norris of Benjamin,
William Cuthbert,
James Amoss of James,
Isaac Rose,
Jacob Bull,
Edmund Bull,
Jacob Bull, Jr.,
Nathaniel Smithson,
John Pain,
Henry Greer,
James Deal,
John Price,
John Ruckman,
John Lewis,
Patrick Campbell,
William Stephens,
Moses Ruth, Jr.,
William McMillan,
Robert Fremble,
Samuel Durham,
Aquila Durham,
Peter Potee,
Mordecai Durham,
John Durham of Joshua,
Samuel McMillan,
William Bond of Joshua,
James Kelly,
Robert Johnson,
William Johnson,
Benjamin Preston,
James Moores, tanner,
James Moores of John,
Henry Ruff, Jr.,
James Hanna,
Patrick Reid,
Isaac Whitacre,
Jacob Bond, Jr.,
Thomas Hinks,
William Smithson,
James Bond,
James Bridge,
Francis Williams.

ALEXANDER RIGDON'S COMPANY.—NO. 12.

Witness our hands this 2d day of December, 1775:

ALEXANDER RIGDON, *Captain.*
Daniel Carter, 1st Lieut.
Richard Deaver, Jr., 2d Lt.
William Jones, Ensign.
Sergeants—Joseph Wilson, Charles Johnson, Walter Denny, John Flat.
Corporals — Christopher Fort, William Rose, Joseph Kerns, Samuel Peacock.
Privates—
William Smith,
William Jenkins,
Thomas Burke,
Thomas Miles,
George Johnston,
Jeremiah Hawkins,
John Donehay,
John Whiteford,
John Johnson,
William Brakenridge,
William Eken,
John Brakenridge,
John Frost,
John Hudson,
Jesse Kent,
John Bullock,
Gregory Hawkins,
Samuel Hill,
Philip Crail,
Robert Hawkins,
James Frost,
James Queen,
Joshua Ward,
Luke Peacock,
James Ward,
John McGaw,
Benjamin McCreary,
Thomas Jones,
Thomas Hudson,
John Roberts,
William Roberts,
Robert Kennedy,
John Kearns,
William Gibson,
Samuel Morgan,
William Rigdon,
Walter Lewis,
Aquila Deaver,
Seaborn Tucker,
Jacob Jones,
James Deaver,
Stephen Rigdon,
William Clark,
John McClain,
Benjamin Jones, Jr.,
James Delong,
Joseph Smith,
Thomas Johnson,
Robert Clark, Jr.,
Isaac Jones,
John Watkins,
Isaac Jones of William,
John Catherwood,
James Benson,
James Leakin,
William Betts,
Joseph Gibbons.

CAPT. WILLIAM BRADFORD'S COMPANY.—No. 13.

Witness our hands this 30th day of September, 1775:

WILLIAM BRADFORD, *Capt.*
Joseph Rose, 1st Lieut.
Hugh Kirkpatrick, 2d Lieut.
Edward McComas, Ensign.
Samuel Vance,
John Jones,
Michael Mather,
William Gail,
William McComas,
Benjamin Rickets,
Samuel Power,
Isaac Wheeler,
Thomas Mather,
Alexander Crawford,
Solomon McComas,
Daniel Lynch,
David Vance,
Robert Braser,
William Norris,
Joseph Stiles,
Richard Bull,
James Carroll,
John Kitely,
Thomas Yeaman,
John Power,
Samuel Stallins,
James Nower,
Alexander McComas, Jr.,
William Boyer,
Edward McKinsey,
John Kean,
Aaron McComas,
John Pool,
Alexander McComas,
Thomas Cunningham,
Edward Hanson,
Zachariah Smith,
William Yoe,
Isaac Fryer,
George Cunningham,
Abraham Andrew,
John Bull,
William May,
James Kelly,
Reuben Ross,
John Vance,
Basil Smith,
William Eadin,
Benjamin McComas,
William Saunders,
John Ellis,
Samuel Wiggins,
John Brooks,
John Morris,
John McComas of William,
Stephen White,
Thomas Mason,
James Dobbins,
William Goddin,
Aaron Goddin,
Tayman Byfoot,
William Ross.

CHARLES BAKER'S COMPANY.—No. 15.

At Josias Hitchcock's, Jr., in Harford county, 27th January, 1776.

Elected by ballot:

CHARLES BAKER, *Captain.*
Moses Johnson, 1st Lieut.

Richard Hutchins, 2d Lieut.
Nicholas Amoss, Ensign.
Sergeants for the Jarrettsburg Company of Militia—
Timothy Tate,
Martin Parker,
William Brittain,
Mordecai Amoss,
Rank and File—
James Garrettson,
Richard Robinson,
William Parker,
Bennettt Green,
Samson Eagon,
Henry Scarff,
John Rockhold,
Michael Rutledge,
Edward Gatheridge,
Aquila Clark,
Charles Rockhold,
Andrew Cravan,
William Hitchcock,
Josias Hitchcock,
Henry Hitchcock,
John Evans,
Edward Robinson,
Jas. Scott,
William Bosley,
Aquila Miles,
Richard Shipley,
Thomas Rutledge,
Jonathan Cunningham,
Thomas Thomas,
James Everett,
Samuel Foster,
Morris Baker,
James Donnelly,
Jacob Davis,
Thomas Slade,
Richard Perkins,
Henry Scharff,
Richard Everett,
Daniel Pocock,
John Warrick,
William Warrick,
William Barton,
James Campbell,
Andrew Thompson,
Thomas Cunningham,
Thomas James, Jr.,
James Currey,
John Davis,
Walter Rice,
Joseph Jones,
Thomas Conner.
James Richardson,
George Chalk,
John Chalk,
James Turk,
Nicholas Day,
Henry Day,
Peter Carroll,
Henry Enlows,
Matthew Creswell,
James Hunt,
Abram Rutledge,
Robert Clark,
John Corbett,
Lewis Corbett,
Peter Miller,
William Baldwin,
Underwood Guyton,
Morris Lane,

CAPTAIN WILLIAM WEBB'S COMPANY.—No. 16.

Witness our hands this 14th day of October, 1775:

WILLIAM WEBB, *Captain.*
Ignatius Wheeler, Jr., 1st Lieut.
William Fisher, Jr., 2d Lieut.
John Webb, Jr., Ensign.
Richard James,
George Rogers,
William Whiteford,
Robert Gilchrist,
Michael Daugherty,
William Crooks, Jr.,
Hugh Whiteford,
Robert McCradey,
John Beaver,
Gilbert Crockett,
Thomas Jones,
Samuel Crockett,
Andrew Lindsay,
Archibald Ingram,
James Clark,
James Anderson,
James Linam,
John Beshang,
Thomas Brown,
Michael Sivers,
Stephen Marford,
Philip Albert,
Patrick Halfpenny,
Ralph Ellison,
Thomas Duff,
Simon Jordon,
Charles Beaver,
Thomas Beaver,
Enclidus Scarborough,
Francis Jenkins,
James King,
Benjamin Thomas,
Nathaniel Smith,
William Sparks,
Baker Rigdon,
John Smith,
James Lewis,
Robert McNear,
James Phillips,
John Jackson,
Stophel Penchieff,
William Hart,
Francis King,
William King,
Godfrey Fye,
John Morrow,
Edmund Callahan,
Hugh McGough,
Thomas Crooke,
John Taylor,
John McFaden,
James Hutcheson,
Joseph Wilson,
Robert Griffin,
John Beaven,
Levi Low,
William Thoriman,
John Barnhouse,
William More,
John Smith, Jr.,
Thomas Ellett,
Samuel Ellett,
William Smith,
William Lytle,
Jonas Gilbert,
William Murdock,
Daniel More,
Thomas Gallion,

James Alexander,
James Barnett,
Robert Williamson,
James Garrettson,
Daniel Lindsay,
John Wright,
Archibald Wilson,
George Patrick,
James McDaniel,
James Allen,
Sedgwick James,
John Scarborough,
John Woodward,
Richard Trotter,
James Trotter,
James Jackson.

JOHN PATRICK, CAPTAIN.—No. 17.

Witness our hands this 1st April, 1776:

JOHN PATRICK, *Captain.*
Winston Dallam, First Lieut.
Samuel Baylis, 2d Lieut.
Richard Ward, Ensign.
Samuel Hopkins,
Chas. Worthington,
Samuel Worthington,
Barnet Daugherty,
Joseph Amoss,
Joseph McKinney,
James Love,
Charles Bevard,
Jas. Bevard,
William Snodgrass,
Job Barnes,
John West,
Thomas Armott,
Robert James,
William Husband,
Ezekiel Barnes,
John Hilton,
Richard Dallam,
Gideon Gover,
Jonathan Sterrett,
John Dallam,
Hugh Deaver,
Thomas Stapleton,
James Morris,
John Scantlin,
Thos. Stephenson,
William Brannon,
David Armstrong,
Philip Warnock,
Samuel Hawkins,
Reuben Jones,
William Scarborough,
Patrick McMurray,
Michael Knight,
William Silver,
Robert Creswell, Sr.,
Robert Creswell, Jr.,
Thomas Scarborough,
John Flynn,
Andrew Scott,
Enclidus Scarborough, Sr.,
William McLaney,
George Carroll,
Andrew Ramsay,
William Ammott,
John Reese,
James Murfey,
Arthur Macken,
Josiah Stapleton,
Robert Morgan, Jr.,
Michael Norris.

Companies of the Flying Camp.

Captain Robert Harris' Company of Harford Rifles.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1776.

Wm. Coale, 1st Lieut.
Wm. Downs, 2d Lieut.
Jos. Renshaw, Ensign.
James Cooper,
Mathew McElhaney,
Joshua James,
John Chance,
James Treno,
Levi Low,
William Feely,
Alexander Stevenson,
Robert Hanna,
Gregory White,
Robert Gordon,
Jas. Bull,
James Harris,
William Hall,
Richard Hopkins,
William Chambers,
Patrick Nowlan,
William Crooks,
James Watson,
Robert Armstrong,
Michael Dougherty,
James Donnelly,
Matthew Creswell,
Edward Dougherty,
Jonathan Smith,
Zebedee Hicks,
Horatio Coop,
Richard Jordon,
James Blaney,
Christopher Fort,
William Latomore,
Francis Gibson,
John Davidson,
David Armstrong,
Barnet Rain,
Thos. Roads,
John Cook,
John Bush,
William Cook,
Alexander Thompson,
Hugh Hutson,
William Gordon,
William Cuthbert,
James Munday,
Joseph Saunders,
John Armstrong,
Jonathan Eddy,
John Baker,
John Latimore,
Aquila Dunham,
Edward Morgan,
David Wavy,
John Haig,
Gykes Hodges,
James Rigdon,
Jas. Wilgus,
Benjamin Wailey,
Thomas Capen,
David McCullogh,
Abel Green,
Matthew Skell,
Charles Anderson,
David Campbell,
Thomas Steuart,
William Kirkpatrick,

Joseph Steel,
John Orr,
John Patrick,
John Paine,
John Taylor,
Joseph Dueberry,
James Miller,
Jesse Logan,
Robert Spencer,
Griffith Evans.

FRANCIS HOLLAND, *Capt.*
John Carlile, 1st Lieut.
Wm. Young, 2d Lieut.
Robert Morgan, Ensign.
Thomas Hall,
Wm. Hall of Aquila,
William Fell,
Daniel Richardson,
William Colter,
William Ross,
John Bull,
John Barnes,
James Paca,
Edmund Callahan,
Benjamin Cluver,
Jarvis Gilbert,
Samuel Elliott,
Archibald Ingram,
Robert Conn,
John Mitchell,
Michael Schrife,
Samuel Gilbert,
Andrew Ramsey,
Daniel Nutterwell,
John Cooley,
Thomas Sutton,
Francis Pitt,
David Thompson,
Benjamin Barnes,
William Silver,
Frisby Dorsey,
Hugh McIntosh,
William Loney,
Obadiah Pritchard,
Nathan Bailess,
Jonas Bailess,
Benedict Edward Hall,
Roger Matthews,
Richard Dallam,
Richard Wilmott,
Elijah Davis,
Davis Smith,
Robert Renshaw,
Daniel Bailess,
Nathan Swain,
Benjamin Osborn,
John Whitaker,
James Brown,
Aquila Paca, Jr.,
Josias Wheeler,
Samuel Gover,
Thomas Wheeler,
John Hanson,
James Matthews,
Joseph Wheeler,
Morgan Conney, drummer;
Thomas Duke,
Thomas Giles,
Thomas Webster,
William Hall, Sr.,
George Young,
John Copeland,
James Hall,
Robert Stokes,
Ralph Smith,
Negro Nora, captain's servant.

The two last named companies were attached to the army after the defeat at Fort Washington, and performed the usual camp and guard duties, but did not have an opportunity to take part in battle.

A List of Men Enrolled by Capt. James Young, Lieut. James Bond, Lieut. John Smith and Ensign James Tool. To Compose One Company in Col. Thomas Ewing's Battalion for the Flying Camp. August, 1776.

CADETS:

Stephen Dorsey.....America
Joshua Brown.....America
John Allinder.....America
William Osborne (Osbourn).....America
Thomas Goldsmith.....America
William Bunting.....England

SERGEANT:

David Smith, 4th.....America

DRUMMER:

Thomas Cole.....England

FIFER:

Francis Herd (a servant).....America

PRIVATES:

William Appleby.....America
William Price.....England
Edward Murphey.....Ireland
Richard Hackett.....England
Nicholas Rylie (Reiley).....Ireland
Hugh Deiver (Devier).....America
William Rice.....England
Michael Meloy.....Ireland
Robert Stevenson.....America
Lawrence Connoway (Conaway).....Ireland
Patrick Tiarny.....Ireland
Patrick Fowler.....Ireland

James Hannah (Hanna).....Ireland
Peter Donnavon (Donavan).....Ireland
William King.....America
Joseph Whitefeatt.....England
James Smith.....England
Charles O'Neale.....Ireland

Records of Maryland Troops in the Continental Service During the War of the American Revolution, 1775-83.

HARFORD COUNTY.

Captain, Aquila Paca.
1st Lieut., John Beedle Hall.
2d Lieut., Michael Gilbert.
Captain, Bennet Bussey.
1st Lieut., Joshua Miles.
Ensign, Aquila Amos.*

Enrolled by Captain Paca. Reviewed and passed by Jos. Carvil Hall, July 24, 1776.

Isaac Johnson,
James Thomas,
Thomas Stevenson,
Barney Haney,
Jas. Allen,
Job Bennington,
Joseph Glyn,
Aquila Lee Jones,
William Robinson,
Jacob Dozens,
Isaac Dozens,
Wm. Gray Dozens,
Ephraim Collins,
Reese Jones,
Edward Morris,
William Saunders,
John Morris,
John Collins,
Wm. Brucebanks,
Cornelius Akins,
Thomas Younger,
Isaac Giant,
Jonathan Walker,
Thomas Welsh,
John Clarke,
Thomas Dusft, or Dufft,
Thomas McDaniel,
John Loney,
Alexander Nolstone,
Michael Barry,
William Duly,
John O'Neal,
Amatio Taylor,
William Durham,
Alexander Admiston,
Jas Willson,
Michael Morris,
Matthew Snodey.

Enrolled by Lieut. J. B. Hall. Passed by Aquila Hall, August 5, 1776.

Joab Murphy;
William Hart,
Stephen Crouch,
William Logan,
John Breckenridge,
James McKnight,
John Ryan,
Charles Williams,
Israel Combest,
Michael Mullen,
Nicholas Brady,
George Stewart,
Leven Dorsey,
Thomas Harrod,
Edward Low,
William Hassett,
James Hurley,
John Walker,
Philip Peiken, or Pictern,
Alexander Edmonston.

Proceedings of the Convention of Maryland, pp. 177, 178.

Enrolled by Capt. Bennett Bussey. Passed by Thos. Bond, July 20, 1776.

Grafton Preston,
John Clayton, (Clyton),
Robt. Ogle,
Edw. Johnson,
Wm. Greenhill, (Green Hill),
Wm. Preston,
Isaac Akeright, (Aksright),
James Matthews,
Michael Carr,
Thomas Hinks,
James Moore,
Simon Howard, (Froward),
Robt. Carlile, (Carlisle),
John Steel,
Thos. Able,
Lawrence Hynds,
Wm. Cooper,
John Toole,
Bartho Finn, (Firm),
Arch. McNear,
James Cox,
Godfrey Woolmore,
William Miles,
James Smith,
Benj. Rhoads,
Edw. Freeman,
Denis Clancey,

Enrolled by Capt. Bennett Bussey. Reviewed and passed by Thos. Jones, Second Major of the Baltimore Town Battalion of Militia.

Ambrose Timmons,
Thomas Lacy.

Enrolled by First Lieutenant Joshua Miles. Passed July 27, '76.

James Nelson,
Michael McNeile,
Thomas Slatry,
James Mays,
Bartholomew Downs,
Henry Shane,
John Rogers,
James Moore,
Denis Clancy,
Patrick Doran,
William Gaddis,
Laurence Hinds,
Thomas Godfrey,
John Downey,
John Condron,
Hugh McMillen,
John Dennis,
Valentine Stratford,
John Tapler,
John Spencer.

Enrolled by Lieut. Asell Hitchcock, Jr. Passed by Asell Hitchcock, July 25, 1776.

Thos. James,
Wm. Cunningham,
Wm. Wright,
Asell Rockwell,
Wm. Rutledge,
Wm. Night,
Wm. Condron,
Richard Hopkins,
Saml. Baxley,
John Garrett,
Andrew Craven,
Jos. Wood White,
Cladius Jamison,
Chas. Porter,
Saml. Hodgskins,
Martin Scary,
Jonathan Cunningham,
John Lyon,
Noah Reaves,
Patrick Norton.

Enrolled by Ensign Aquila Amos. Passed by Thos. Bond, July 25, 1776.

Mordecai Amos,
Joshua Amos,
William Gash,
Richard Burk,
George Gardner, (Garder),
Winstone Smith,
Barnye Devine,
John Roberts,
John Miles,
Daniel Darby,
Samuel Peacock,
John Catherwood, (Cartherwood)
John O'Donel,
Nathan Smith,
John Long.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Muster roll of Capt. Alexander Lawson Smith's Company, including part of the companies belonging to the regiment of Lieut.-Col. Moses Rawlings, being a part of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. Daniel Morgan, Lieutenant-Colonel Febiger and Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas during 1777, and afterward being a part of the Fourth Maryland Regiment, commanded by Col. Josias Carvel Hall.

From rolls for June, July, 1777, Col. Morgan; September, 1777, Lieutenant-Colonel Febiger; October, 1777, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas; January, 1778, to January, 1779, inclusive, Colonel Hall.

ALEX. LAWSON SMITH, *Captain.*
Wm. Bradford, Lieut.
Adamson Tannehill, Lieut.
Elijah Evans, Lieut.
John Thompson, Sergt.
Matthew Alexander, Sergt.
Joshua Saunders, Sergt.
Isaac Rose, Sergt.
John Stafford, Sergt.
John Chinneth, (Chineth), Sergt.
John Howe, (How), Corporal.
Wm. Andrews, Corporal.
John Ford, Corporal.
James Ferguson, Corporal.
Arthur Chinneth, (Chineth), Corporal.
Thos. Lovely, Fifer.
John McBride, Drummer.
Privates—
Reuben Ross,
Thomas Smith,
Samuel Power,
Abraham Watson,
John Callender,
James Dennison,
John Cooper,
John Debruler,
Chas. Baker,
Henry Rowland,
Wm. Cooper,
Wm. Cattrill (Cattrell),
John Irons,
Josias Kimble, (Kimbal),
Patrick Quinn,
John Leviston,
David Knight,
Thos. Harris,
John Collins,
John Cotman,
John Crockett,
Wm. McCullough,
Thos. Dearmott,
Jesse Corbett, (Corbit),
John Wilson,
Wm Pritchard.

Payroll of Capt. Robert Harris' Company for the Extra Month's Pay.

Benj. Scott, 1st Lieut.
Michael Dougherty, 2d Lieut.
Michael Connelly, Sergt.
Richard Moland, Corporal.
Stephen Price, Corporal.
Alex. Stephenson, Fifer.
Privates—
Nicholas Delany,
Abraham Hooper,
Michael McCann,
James Boyle,
John Reardon,
Patk. O'Mullan,
Patk. Eagon,
Timothy Brannon,
Joseph Woods,
Peter Swanton,
James Rattican,
Dominick Coyn,
James Kearns,
Charles Ashman,
Wm. Hawly,
Benj. Taylor,
Wm. Anderson, deserted.

A return of Recruits Enlisted in Harford County, 1780.

John McDonal, First Maryland Regiment.
Aaron Winfred, First Maryland Regiment.
Moses Williams, New Regiment.
Thomas Blunder, New Regiment.
Christopher Seemer, New Regiment.
William Chapman, New Regiment.
William Wilson, (deserted since enlistment), New Regiment.
Edward Freeman, New Regiment.
James Scott, New Regiment.
Edward Burgess, First Maryland Regiment.
Dennis Downs, New Regiment.
Joseph McNamarra, New Regiment.
William Lytle, New Regiment.
Nathaniel Sullivan, New Regiment.
Andrew McCune, New Regiment.
James Jordon, New Regiment.
James McDonal, New Regiment.
John Lewis, New Regiment.
James Sullivan, New Regiment.

Wm. Bowden, New Regiment.
James Phillips, New Regiment.
Daniel Darby, New Regiment.
John Park, New Regiment, broke gaol and made his escape.
Thomas Beaver, New Regiment.
John Garreguies, Eighth Maryland Regiment.

William Gloury.	James Fitz Gerrald.
Francis McClane.	Thomas Smith,
John Butler,	John Cooley.
Peter Scott.	James Jackson.
Michael Daugherty.	William Lowry.
James O'Brian.	Thomas Duff.

HARFORD COUNTY, December 11, 1781.

Sir—Agreeable to Directions from the Lieut. Enclosed I transmit your Excellency, A Return of Recruits, Drafts, &c., Agreeable to an Act Entitled an Act to procure Recruits, Also a Return of Substitutes & Draughts, Agreeable to an Act Entitled an Act to Raise Two Battalions of Militia—I should also have sent your Excellency an Account of the Balance due the State of the four Shilling Tax, but there is not yet as much Collected as has been paid to Recruits, and the Lieut. has thought it unnecessary to grant more Executions, as the Sheriff has not settled for, nor paid, what has been Already Granted, tho a long time in his hands. I am your Excellency's very Humble Servant,

A. CRAWFORD, *Sec'y L. H. County.*

To his Excellency, Thos. Sim Lee, Esq.

Return of Recruits, Substitutes and Drafts raised in Harford County for the Two Battalions of Militia, Agreeable to an Act of Assembly, in the Year, 1781.

Names of Substitutes—

John Gordon,	John Usher,
Nathan Strong,	John Morris,

John Curl,
Saml. Hodgkins,
Barachius Coop,
William Bently,
Edward Fincham,
William Wright,
Griffith Evans,
William Butler,
James Keys,
Wm. Truss,
James Bond,
George Todd,
Peter Ratagan,
John Sullivan,
Samuel Scarborough, deserted,
William Smith,
Jeremiah Williamson,
John Shields,
Alex. Christie,
Thos. Monahon,
John Miles,
Anguis McCreary,
James Condren,
Wm. Payne,
John Willard,
Thos. Ask,
James Silk,
John Norris,
Robert Mitchell.

Names of Drafts—

William Condron,
George O'Keil,
Horatio Coop,
Nathan Price,
John Offield.

John Dearmott, taken ill with the flux.

Aaron Grace, discharged, being poor and having a wife and five children.

David Deaver, discharged, same having wife and seven children.

Negroe Tower, discharged, same having wife and children.

Nathan Gallion, infirm and sickly.
Edward Prigg, id
Richard Greenland, id
Richard Kenly, id

Jona. West, poor; a wife and children to support.
Joseph Johnson, id
Thos. Rhoads, id
Wm. Grafton, id

Nathan Johns, a Quaker and id., but did not appear.
Richard Johns, id., son to the above.
Isaac Henry, id., did not appear.
Robt. Jones, never taken up.
Nathan Browley, id
Henry Russ, id

James McGaw, id
John McGaw, id
Wm. Major, id
James Bevard, id
Joseph Aikens, id
Henry Harrod, id
Thos. Ely, Quaker, id
Wm. Judd, kept out of the way.
Michael Rook, run.
James Andrews, id.
Wm. Gash, id.

A. CRAWFORD, *Sec'y L. H. County.*

December 11, 1781.

Return of Recruits, Substitutes and Drafts raised in Harford County, Agreeable to an Act Entitled An Act to Procure Recruits in the Year 1781.

Oliver Denny,
Edward Appleton,
John Oldham White,
George Gardners,
John Pendall,
John McClain,
John Fulfit,
Thos. Sheredin,
John Overman,
John Hutson,
Lawrence Hines,
William Newberry,
John McCall,
John Ranson,
Evan Thomas,
Patrick Mullen,
James Hutson,
John Finnch,
Philip McDonald,
Neal McOwen,
Wm. Coe,
James Caple,
Peter French,
John Wilson,
James Cromwell,
Robert Jones,
John H. Dorsey,
Peter Wedoney,
John O'Neal,
John Thompson.

Drafts:

James McNabb,
Benj. Culver,
Wm. Catlin,
Wm. Carlen,
Daniel Davey,
Danl. Douglas,
Saml. McComas.

A. CRAWFORD, *Secy. L. H. County.*

December 11, 1781.

Capt. Robt. Harris' Company of Flying Camp Militia.*

PHILADELPHIA, 9th Nov., 1776.

September 16:
James Coop,
Matthew McElhany,
Joshua James,
John Chance,
James Trene,
Levi Low,
Wm. Feely,
Alexander Stevenson,
Robt. Hannah,
Gregory White,
September 18:
Robert Gordon.
September 21:
James Bull,
James Harris,
Wm. Hall.
September 28:
Jas Balney,
Christopher Fort.
October 15:
Wm. Lattimore,
Francis Gibson,
John Davidson.
October 16:
David Armstrong,
Barnet Rain,
Thos. Roads,
John Cook,
John Bush.
October 17:
Wm. Cook,
Alex. Thomson.
September 21:
Richard Hopkins,
Wm. Chambers,
Patrick Nowlan.
October 4:
John Haig,
Gyks Hodges.
October 16:
James Rigden.
October 17:
Jas Witgurs.
October 18:
Benj. Wailey.
October 20:
Thos. Capen,
David McCullough.
September 27:
Able Green,
October 1:
Mathw. Skel.
October 2:
Chas. Anderson.
October 3:
David Campbell,
Thomas Stewart.
October 19:
Hugh Hutson,
Wm. Jordan.
September 26:
Wm. Cuthbert,
Jas. Munday,
Joseph Sanders.
September 25:
John Armstrong.
September 28:
Jona. Eddy.
September 29
John Baker,
John Lattimore,

Aquilla Dunham.
October 1:
Edwd. Morgan.
October 4:
Wm. Crook,
Jas. Watson,
Robt. Armstrong,
Michael Daugherty.
October 5:
Jas. Donnaly,
Matthew Criswell.
October 16:
Edmd. Daugherty.
October 19:
John Smith.
September 16:
Zebedee Hicks,
Horatio Coop.
September 25:
Richard Jordan.
October 3:
Wm. Kirkpatrick.
October 6:
Joseph Steel.
John Orr,
John Patrick,
John Pain.
October 7:
John Taylor.
October 9:
Joseph Dueberry.
October 7:
Jas. Miller,
Jessy Logan,
Robert Spencer,
Griffith Evans.

Archives of Maryland, Vol. XII., pages 435-6.

The battle of the Revolution in which Harford took the most conspicuous part was that of Fort Washington, on the Hudson river, in the State of New York, on November 16, 1776. General Washington had intended this fort to be evacuated, but through a misunderstanding, General Greene, who was in immediate command in that section, sent reinforcements. Among these were Col. Moses Rawlings' regiment of Maryland riflemen, the garrison in the fort after being reinforced, amounting to two thousand men. The engagement was most sanguinary, but the Americans in the end were forced to retreat. The battle lasted several hours, the loss on both sides being heavy. The British lost nearly nine hundred men in killed and wounded, more than half of which was sustained in the attack upon Rawlings' riflemen. Gordon, in his History of

the American Revolution, says: "It cost Knyphausen near upon eight hundred men to force the single regiment of Rawlings back."

G. W. Greene says: "Had Rawlings been supported, Knyphausen could not have gained the north lines; but the men refused to man them, and crowded into the redoubt, where they became a compact mark for the enemy's guns. The defence on the east was still more irresolute, and there are questions connected with that on the south which will, it is probable, never be solved. But had it been like that of Rawlings' riflemen it would well nigh crippled the enemy."*

General Washington said of this engagement: "The enemy have suffered greatly on the north side of Fort Washington. Colonel Rawlings' regiment (late Hugh Stephenson's) was posted there and behaved with great gallantry."

The following is the roster of the Harford Company taking part in this battle:

First Company of Maryland Rifles, under Lieutenant-Colonel Moses Rawlings—Alex. Lawson Smith, captain; William Bradford, lieutenant; John Tompson, sergeant; Matthew Alexander, sergeant; Joshua Saunders, sergeant; Isaac Rose, corporal; John Howe, corporal; Thomas Lively, fifer.

Riflemen—William Andrews, Josias Kimball, Samuel Power, John Cooper, Patrick McCann, John De Bruler, Charles Baker, John Coltman, Thos. Smith, Abraham Watson, James Dennison, Henry Rowlin, William Catterill, John Leviston, William Pritchard, John Irons, William Cooper, Jesse Corbitt, Thos. Dearmott, Reuben Ross, John Crockett, Patrick Quinn.

*Scharf's History of Maryland.

On October 28, 1776, was fought the battle of White Plains, in which engagement the second battalion of the flying camp took part. This battalion was commanded by Col. Josias Carvil Hall, and contained two companies from Harford.

One of these companies was commanded by Captain Bennet Bussey, the other commissioned officers of which were: Joshua Miles, first lieutenant; Azael Hitchcock, second lieutenant, and Aquila Amos, ensign. The other company had the following commissioned officers: Aquila Paca, captain; John Beadle Hall, first lieutenant; Michael Gilbert, second lieutenant; John Patterson, ensign.

CHAPTER XIII.

LAFAYETTE'S EXPEDITION THROUGH HARFORD, 1781.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMAND—LAFAYETTE SPENDS NIGHT AT HOUSE OF COL. JAMES RIGBY, NEAR DARLINGTON—ALEX. HAMILTON—PROCLAMATION AGAINST DESERTION — AQUILA DEAVER — AN ANECDOTE OF THE EXPEDITION—CAPTAINS GREME AND GIMAT.

On April 6, 1781, Washington wrote from New Windsor, in Connecticut, to Lafayette, then at Elkton, Md., directing him to move with a detachment of the American Army and reinforce General Greene in the South. In response to this order Lafayette departed from Elkton on April 11 and crossed the Susquehanna into Harford county at a point now known as Bald Friar.

The following is a list of the regiments and officers composing his command:

INFANTRY.

Major-General, Marquis de La Fayette.

Division Inspector, Major William Barber, of New Jersey.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigade Major, Captain John Hobby, Tenth Massachusetts.

FIRST BATTALION.

Colonel, Joseph Vose, of Massachusetts.

Major, Caleb Gibbs, of Rhode Island.

Eight Massachusetts Companies.

SECOND BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gimat.

Major, John Palsgrave Wyllyse, of Connecticut.

Five companies, four Massachusetts and one Rhode Island company.

THIRD BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Francis Barber, of New Jersey.

Major, Jos. R. Reed (of H———), New Jersey.

Five companies New Hampshire and New Jersey troops.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brevet Brigadier-General, Moses Hazen, of Canada.

Brigade Major, Captain Leonard Bleeker, First New York.

FIRST BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Ebenezer Huntington, of Connecticut.

Major, Nathan Rice, of Massachusetts.

Four companies Massachusetts and Connecticut troops.

SECOND BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Alexander Hamilton, of New York.

Major, Nicholas Fish, of New York.

Four companies, two New York and two Connecticut troops.

THIRD BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel, John Laurens, of South Carolina.

Major, John N. Cumming, of New Jersey.

Four companies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward Antrill.

Major, Tarleton Woodson.

Hazen's Canadian Regiment.

La Fayette in his memoirs says the richest young men in Virginia and Maryland came to join him as volunteer dragoons, and from their intelligence, as well as the superiority of their horses, they were of essential service to him.

The General after leaving Elkton passed the first night at the house of Job Haines, near Rising Sun, in Cecil county, and the next day after crossing the river at Bald Friar, he became the guest of Colonel James Rigby, an ancestor of the Massey family in the Darlington section of the county.

The old house near the river is yet standing in which La Fayette wrote a letter to Col. Alexander Hamilton, who was temporarily absent from his command. Near the residence of Colonel Rigby there is an old log building which was used as a jail in the Colonel's time. It is built of yellow poplar logs laid close together, and when in good order it was doubtless a secure place of confinement for ordinary offenders.

La Fayette held a council of his officers at Colonel Rigby's house on the night of April 13, 1781. In imagination we can go back to that night in the old Rigby Mansion and to the capacious fireplace with the blazing logs. The fireplace was in one of those wonderful chimneys that were the pride of our forefathers and a

marvel to persons now living. The present owner tore it down some years ago, and after building from it a modern chimney had bricks enough from it to build an outbuilding.

In the fields about the house the men and horses had such food and shelter as their scanty commissariat afforded. At the council besides La Fayette were General Hazen and Colonels Vose, Gimat, Barber, Huntingdon and the other field officers. The question of desertions was the matter under consideration. At this council in the old house of Colonel Rigby a proclamation was prepared and next day issued, in which the General stated that he was on his way to meet and fight a powerful foe. That for himself no diminution in numbers would deter him, but that firm in reliance on the God of battles and the justice of the American cause, he would continue his march to meet the enemy. He closed by offering a free pass to every soldier applying for it at headquarters by which he might have leave to go home. Not one man availed himself of the offer, and from that time desertion ceased.

In crossing the Susquehanna the boat in which was La Fayette ran aground before reaching the land, and Aquila Deaver, one of the soldiers, carried the General ashore on his back. Aquila Deaver lived in Harford county for nearly half a century after the Revolution, dying about 1835, and the writer has heard the account from an old gentleman now living who, when a boy, heard it from the old pensioner himself, who would relate his experience from his seat on the counter of the Hopewell store, seventy years ago.

Forty-three years after this incident, when, in 1824, La Fayette passed through Cecil and Harford counties

on his tour as the guest of the nation, he held a reception at Port Deposit, and Aquila Deaver, then grown from a boy to an old man, paid his respects to his commander, who, too, had long passed the meridian of life and felt the weight of his many years and cares. The old soldier reminded the General of the incident at the ferry, and was greatly pleased to find that the distinguished visitor clearly remembered both the person and the service.

The troops marched by way of Trappe Church, Priestford, Churchville, Bush and Abingdon to Baltimore. La Fayette dined at Bush, which was then the county seat. Before reaching the Trappe church a trunk said to contain coin was lost from a baggage wagon. It was found and restored by Reuben Jones, who has numerous descendants now living in Dublin district of Harford county.

Mr. Angus Greme, who died in 1880, at the residence of Mr. Edward M. Allen, near Darlington, in Harford county, aged eighty years, was a son of Captain Greme, who served on La Fayette's staff on this expediton.

When the officers reached that part of the road which descends to Deer Creek, at Priestford, from the Trappe Church, opposite the beautiful Indian Spring farm, they were enchanted with the scene. Looking westward in descending Deer Creek they beheld the valley that stretches across the creek and up Thomas' Run. Capt. Greme agreed with his friend, Capt. Gimat, that when the war was over they would return to France, and after arranging their affairs, come back to America and buy the land which so enchanted their eyes. This plan they carried out, and after gentle

peace had spread her wings over the land the two friends returned and bought the rich farm, lately the home of Dr. James M. Magraw, on Thomas' Run. Gimat, who was wealthy, paid for the land and presented it to his friend Greme, and both returned to France, intending to come back to America. But they served in the French Army in the war then in progress on the continent, and Gimat went to Santo Domingo in the service of France and was killed there.

Greme, however, returned, bringing his wife and several children, and he lived and died on the estate he and his friend had chosen as the most beautiful spot they had seen in America. He died in the year 1800, and lies buried in the cemetery of the Trappe Church, in Harford county, where a stone marks his grave, bearing on it an inscription stating his connection with the Army of La Fayette.

Colonel Gimat was especially distinguished at Yorktown, whither La Fayette led his detachment which passed through Harford.*

*From address before Maryland Historical Society by Mr. E. M. Allen.

CHAPTER XIV.

OLD CHURCHES.

SPESUTIA CHURCH IN ST. GEORGE'S PARISH, HARFORD COUNTY, MARYLAND—THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—BETHEL.

SPESUTIA.*

Although the existing records carry us back two centuries, it is more than probable that many years of the history of St. George's have been irrevocably lost. There is the records' internal evidence, which clearly shows that its existence as a parish reaches back to a period far beyond the time of their earliest date. Uniform tradition informs us that the first church erected in this parish stood near Michaelsville, at a place called "Gravelly." Here the spot is pointed out, and here are the almost obliterated remains of the building in which the first founders of the ancient parish worshiped, whilst the sunken graves on every side mark their last earthly resting place. These, together with the fact that the bridge near this locality is called "Church Bridge," and has been so called from time beyond the recollection of any one living, is, we think, very clear evidence of the fact that the spot which we have designated is that which was consecrated by being the site of the original "Spesutia Church," the first place of worship ever erected in St. George's Parish. From the circumstance that none of the materials of this primitive church edifice are

*Selected from the Pamphlet History by Rev. S. W. Crampton.

SPESUTIA CHURCH, PERRYMANS

now to be found, the presumption is that it was a wooden structure. Allowing thirty years as the time this first church stood, (and the probability is that it stood much longer), calculating from a date now upon record, we are induced to fix upon the year 1671 as the latest date from which to reckon the organization of St. George's Parish.

The first event which the church register records, which register is a book of parchment, is that of the birth of "John Cook, son of John Cook, born at Bush river, on the 25th of September, in the year of our Lord, 1681." The register in question, viz., the book of parchment, is the only record of these times now extant, and it contains a summary of the births, marriages and deaths of the early parishioners. The record of vestry acts, we regret to say, is lost. This, could it be recovered, would be an interesting document, as it would, no doubt, detail to us the advancing stages of growth and improvement of the parish from the time at which the humble wooden edifice arose in the heart of the forest to gladden the souls of the first worshipers, to the erection of the spacious brick structure, with its arched windows, its vaulted roof and imposing proportions, surrounded, too, not by the unreclaimed forest, but by fertile fields and active, thriving industry. But the record we say is irrevocably lost, and imagination of the reader must supply the gap. For some cause or other, the original wooden church, near Michaelsville, was permitted to go down. As the country became opened there seems to have been a tendency on the part of the people to move upward through the forest in quest of health or wealth, or probably both. This of course, removed the parishioners

more remotely from their first selected spot, and inclined them to choose another location for a new church. With this state of things we approach the period at which our written authenticated record begins.

About the year A. D. 1718 we find that a piece of land, containing two acres, was given and deeded to the vestry of St. George's Parish, by James Phillips, for the purpose of building a church upon it. This was a park of an ancient tract of land, known as "James' Park," and a more beautiful and appropriate spot could hardly have been found. The lot borders on a small meandering stream, and is distinguished by clusters of large primitive oaks, whose wide spreading branches seem to proclaim to the passer-by that the spot which he is approaching is holy ground; whilst to the eastward an extensive champaign country stretches out as far as the eye can reach, with its fertile fields and comfortable homesteads. By this consecrated, sacred spot many a traveler wends his way, as it borders immediately upon the great highway, along which most of the travel of this region must pass; whilst for more than a mile, as the stranger of every land and clime is whirled along upon the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, the most prominent and attractive object that meets his gaze is "Spesutia church" and its embowering oaks. Indeed, no one can visit or look upon this spot without at once being impressed with its surpassing beauty. But to pass on to the second church edifice erected in St. George's Parish. This church was built about the year of our Lord 1718, at which time we find that the Rev. Evan Evans, D. D., was the incumbent. The probability is that during the incumbency

of this rector the second church building was erected. This, like the first, was a wooden building, though, perhaps, on a larger scale, and of much more substantial fabric, for at this time, as every family seems to have been a church family, the congregation must have been very large, and extensive accommodations were consequently required. But whatever might have been the capacity or expensiveness of this church building, it had quite gone into decay before it was again rebuilt. In its dilapidated condition the materials were finally sold at a public vendue, and were purchased by Dr. Alexander Stenhouse for the small sum of £5.8s. There was also at this time a vestry house on the same lot, which being in a better state of preservation than the church, seems to have remained for several years after the latter was removed.

The next rector was the Rev. Robert Weyman, who was inducted in the year 1722. Prior to this he had been supplying the parish temporarily. In 1724 Rev. John Humphreys produced letters of induction from his excellency, Charles Calvert, Governor of the Province of Maryland.

In the year 1725 Rev. John Holbrook was inducted. In 1726 Rev. Charles Smith produced letters of induction from his excellency, Charles Calvert, Governor of the Province. This reverend gentleman seems to have been somewhat refractory, as the following letter shows:

"Sir, I perceive, notwithstanding my letter to you, wherein I ordered you to conform to the government or else to return your induction, that you have done neither. I therefore positively require you to deliver

your induction to the bearer, as you will answer to the contrary. CHARLES CALVERT.

"To the Rev. Charles Smith, in Baltimore County."

"1st May, 1726."

On the 4th of June, 1726, at a vestry meeting, the following letter was presented:

"MARYLAND, BY THE HON. CHARLES CALVERT, ESQ.,
"Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief.

To the Vestry of St. George's Parish in Baltimore Co.

"Greeting: Whereas, the Rev. Stephen Wilkinson hath been sent and recommended by the Rev. Father in God, Edmond, Lord Bishop of London, Diocesan of this Province, to officiate as minister of the Church of England, I do hereby appoint the said Stephen Wilkinson minister of your parish, willing, and requiring you to receive him as such, and strictly command you to be aiding and assisting him; to the intent, he may have the full benefit of the forty pounds of Tob. per poll, raised for the support of the ministers of your parish, and all other rights, dues and perquisites to the said office belonging.

"Given at Annapolis, this 25th day of May, 1726."

The gentleman just appointed by the governor seems to have been quite popular for a time. He continued as rector of the parish through a space of eighteen years. Towards the close of his incumbency he became very careless, permitting the parish library to be abused and the glebe to go into decay. It seems that this glebe, containing two hundred acres, was bought a few months after he became settled as rector of the parish; it was located on "Swan Creek," and is now

the most productive land in Harford county. It was subsequently sold and another bought in a more healthy part of the parish. This was again sold and is the location of Harford Furnace. The money arising from this sale is invested in bank stock, and yields more than one-half of the rector's salary. Thus, even now, do the present members of St. George's Parish enjoy the benefits of those two hundred acres of land bought one hundred and seventy-five years ago, having served annually for so many years to aid in the support of the ministration of the Gospel among the parishioners.

Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, whose end we have found to be so different from his first entry into the parish, died unwept, unhonored and unsung. At the time of his death, which was the 25th of March, 1744, the vestry appointed a committee, consisting of "Capt. James Phillips, Col. Thomas White, Capt. Peregrine Frisbee, and Mr. Richard Ruff, to acquaint the governor of the death of Mr. Wilkinson, and request him not to induct another minister disagreeable to the parishioners."

The next appointment was Rev. Hugh Carlisle, in the year 1744. During his rectorship the church had become so dilapidated that thoughts were entertained of rebuilding. In 1745 a petition was drawn up to the Assembly for a levy on the taxables for this purpose. This, however, was not carried into effect until several years subsequently. A new rector, the Rev. Andrew Lendrum, was inducted in the year 1749. The following year a new petition was sent to the Assembly for 75,000 pounds of tobacco, payable in November, 1754-55 and 56, for the purpose of rebuilding the church. Now the work was prosecuted with vigor and resulted in replacing the old dilapidated £5 8s. church with a fine

brick one. It is probable that the parish at this time was at the height of its prosperity. It had grown strong and influential. They devised a house on a more extensive and grand scale—a house which, at that early day and in this then rude wilderness country, was a monument that reflected credit on their zeal and liberality. This was the second time Spesutia Church had been rebuilt, and probably improved in size and cost every time. It stood very near the old wooden one, which, as stated, was sold to Dr. Stenhouse. As we learn from a resolution of the vestry, the old one was sold on a credit of six months and was to be taken away within a given time. The purchaser, however, failing to do this, the vestry notified him that if it should fall against the new one after the time for its removal had elapsed, he should be required to pay all damage the new one might sustain in its fall. This statement is important, because some have said that this second building stood in one place, and some in another, and all that it was located in a different place to the true one. This seems to be rather an unimportant enquiry, but in giving a history of the church it is right to correct a common error, and thereby attach to this spot a sanctity which the hallowed purposes it has so long served must give it.

The church now built was of brick, fifty-seven feet long and thirty-five feet wide. The floor was laid with flagstone. The pulpit stood on the north side and was overhung by a canopy. The windows and doors were arched; there was also a fine arched chancel, and this church was furnished with an organ. It was a very substantial building. It stood for almost a hundred years. The foundation was deeply laid, being of hard

brick, three feet thick. The timbers in the roof were very large and of the best sawed oak, well framed together, and in a fine state of preservation when taken down. It has been supposed that the brick were of English manufacture, but this is a mistake, for we find that in the month of June, 1756, Capt. John Hall took the contract for burning and delivering one hundred thousand for the sum of £185 1s. 8d. In the following year Mr. John Deaver engaged to put up the brick and furnish forty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five more, which were required to complete the work, for £177 10s. currency; and Samuel Wallace con- £430. The house was finished in 1758. The whole cost, £430. The house was finished in 1758. The whole cost, including flagstone, velvet cushions, linen for surplices, was about $3,500. The church stood without any alteration up to June, 1832, when the interior underwent entire renovation and alteration. The flagstone floor was taken up; the high pulpit with its hanging canopy was removed; the large, square, high pews were taken out; the fine arched windows and doors were contracted into square ones. The cost of the whole was about $1,000, raised principally by means of a fair conducted by the ladies. So it stood until the year 1851, when it was found necessary to raze it to its foundations and rebuild it entirely.

Having gone thus far with the three several churches that have been built in St. George's Parish, it is necessary to go back to the year 1760, in order to take some note of the vestry acts. We find in this year a curious act: "The vestry proceeds to business and taxes the undermentioned persons *as bachelors:*

	Estate.	Tax.
Wm. Osborn	£300	£1
Garret Garretson	300	1
John Peacock	300	1
James Kimble	300	1
Philip Gover	300	1
W. Husband, Jr	300	1
James Lee, Jr	300	1
Isaac Webster	300	1
Samuel Wallis	300	1
J. Billingsley, Jr	300	1
Wm. Wood	300	1
Robert Dunn	300	1
John Cooper	300	1
Thomas Cooper	300	1
Stephen Cooper	300	1
John Wilkinson	300	1
David Tate	100	5s.
David Maxwell	100	5s.
Richard Johns	300	£1
Joseph Hill	300	1
J. Lee Webster	300	1
J. Worthington	300	1
John Love	300	1
Thos. Husband	300	1
Samuel Wilson	300	1
George Clark	300	1
David Clark	300	1
Josiah Lyons	300	1
F. Billingsley	100	5s.
Richard Keen	100	5s.
R. Dallam, Jr	100	5s.
Robt. Bryarly, son of Robert	100	5s.

	Estate.	Tax.
Robert Darby	100	5s.
Sam'l Perryman	100	5s.
James Foster	100	5s.
Joseph Bromley	100	5s.
James Creswell	100	5s.
Joseph Wilson	100	5s.
M. Webster	100	5s.
Ed. Hanson	100	5s.
William Hill	100	5s.
Wm. McClure	100	5s.
Moses Hill	300	£1
Nathaniel Giles	300	1
C. Worthington, Jr.	300	1

The register was ordered to make a "fair copy of this list of bachelors, to affix it at the church door for the above persons to make their objections why they should not be taxed, if they have any." A very summary, and, one would think, convincing argument this in favor of matrimony, and no doubt told during the ensuing year in the number of devotees of hymen's altar.

About this time a chapel was built on Deer Creek, at a place called the "Trapp;" it was the same in every particular, as to size and fashion, as Spesutia Church. The rector of St. George's officiated in it at stated times. In the year 1851, some of the remaining churchmen applied to the vestry for a new parish, including that site, with a view of rebuilding, which was granted; they applied to the convention of the diocese and were received as an independent parish.

In the year 1769 the Rev. John Porter was inducted. It is stated by some that he used to walk by the

river shore and practice his sermon for the next Sunday. He was a highly gifted speaker and attracted great crowds, and while preaching a pin might be heard in falling, so still and attentive were the listeners. He lived but a little time and died in the parish, deeply lamented by all. In 1770 the Rev. William Edmondson was inducted.

In the year 1772 the Rev. William West was inducted. He seems to have been a very popular and useful rector. He continued about eleven years and was the rector during the Revolutionary War and resigned with a view of accepting a call to St. Paul's, Baltimore. For several years before and after the famous year '76 there were no vestry meetings. The first meeting after the Declaration of Independence was June 7, 1779; the gentlemen elected were Edward Ward, Francis Holland, Greenberry Dorsey, Alexander Rigdon, John Rumsey, Aquila Paca, Jr., and Edward Hall; William Loney and John Farmer, church wardens. James Childs was chosen register. In 1783 Rev. James Wilmer was chosen rector; in 1787 Rev. John Ireland, and in 1792 Rev. John Allen was rector. The latter had considerable mathematical skill, and was of great eccentricity of character. Many innocent and amusing anecdotes are now related of him. He labored long and well and died lamented. Though not rector of the parish when he died, he was brought here and buried at the east end of the church by the side of his wife. Rev. Mr. Handy seems to have been an assistant to Mr. Allen. He labored in the town of Havre de Grace, where a church has since been built. This, at a latter period, became an independent parish.

In 1815, Rev. Daniel Stephens, D. D., was chosen rector, a gentleman greatly beloved. In 1820 Rev. William Jackson was elected rector. He remained but two years; but his mild and Christian deportment and zeal for his Master's cause left him a warm place in the affections of the parishioners. In 1823 Rev. J. Reynolds was chosen rector. In 1829 Rev. Edward Y. Higbee; he was a popular preacher and greatly revived the parish, both spiritually and temporally. It was under his rectorship that the church was repaired and changed in its interior arrangement. This change, though it destroyed the architectural proportions of the building, conduced very much to the comfort and convenience of minister and people. In 1833 Rev. Robert Loyd Goldsborough was elected rector; in 1841 Rev. Thomas F. Billopp, and in 1845 Rev. S. W. Crampton.

In 1851, as above noticed, the third Spesutia Church was removed to give place for the construction of the fourth, which is built upon the same hallowed site, and in part upon the same foundations on which its predecessor stood; and upon the 18th day of September, A. D. 1851, the interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new church took place, an account of which is herewith given:

"In the name of the Holy Trinity, this corner-stone is laid with appropriate rites and ceremonies by the Rev. Savington Warren Crampton, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Trapnell, Jr., rector of St. Andrew's Church, Baltimore; Rev. George A. Leakin, rector of Trinity Church, Baltimore, and the Rev. William F. Brand, rector of St. Mary's Church, Harford county, Md.

"This is the third time Spesutia Church has been rebuilt. The first house of worship erected in St.

George's Parish was located on a place called Gravelly, about half a mile southeast of Michaelsville. That is supposed to have been a wooden house, built about the year of our Lord 1671. About the year 1718 it was rebuilt on the Cranberry, near the spot which is at present occupied. The lot of ground containing about two acres, was given by Capt. James Phillips. In 1758 it was again rebuilt. This was a fine brick building, fifty-seven feet long and thirty-five feet wide, with fine arch windows, doors and ceiling and a flagstone floor at a cost of £792 1s. 8d. Capt. John Hall contracted to burn and deliver the bricks. John Deaver was the mason and Samuel Wallace the carpenter. This church was repaired in the year 1832, the flagstone floor was removed, the arched windows and doors were changed into the square form and the exterior rough cast and laid off into rectangles; the whole cost of the repairs was about $1,000.

"So it continued up to 1851, when the whole church is taken down and is being rebuilt with the same bricks, in the Norman style of architecture, and is to cost $3,465. A list of rectors from the organization of the parish, as far as can be ascertained, shows that they have been twenty-one in number, and are as follows: The first was Rev. Evan Evans, D. D., incumbent in 1718; Rev. Robert Weyman in 1722; Rev. John Humphreys in 1724; Rev. John Holbrook in 1725; Rev. Charles Smith in 1726; Rev. Stephen Wilkinson in 1726; Rev. Hugh Carlisle in 1744; Rev. Andrew Lendrum in 1749; Rev. John Porter in 1769; Rev. Wm. Edmundson in 1770; Rev. William West in 1772; Rev. James Wilmer in 1783; Rev. John Ireland in 1789; Rev. John Allen in 1792; Rev. Mr. Handy, his

associate; Rev. Daniel Stephens, D. D., in 1815; Rev. William Jackson in 1820; Rev. John Reynolds in 1823; Rev. Edward Young Higbee in 1829; Rev. John Loyd Goldsborough in 1834; Rev. Thomas F. Billopp in 1841, and the Rev. Savington Warren Crampton in 1845.

"This now third rebuilding of Spesutia Church is on the same site as the former one. It is to be devoted to the service of Almighty God, in accordance with the principles of the Christian faith, as maintained by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, established upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone.

"The Rt. Rev. William Rollinson Whittingham, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Maryland, in the eleventh year of his episcopate. His Excellency, Millard Fillmore, President of the United States. His excellency, E. Louis Lowe, Governor of Maryland.

"*Frederick E. Patterson, John Paca Dallam,* wardens.

"*Dr. Jacob A. Preston, John Sidney Hall, William Fitzhugh Turner, John Jay, Aquila D. Keen, Andrew Hall, William Alfred Patterson and John Cowan, vestrymen.*

"*S. W. Crampton and George Wm. Hall,* building committee.

"*Nielson & Nielson,* architects.

"*Aquila D. Keen,* contractor.

"*Robert R. Vandiver and John Waream,* sub-contractors for mason work.

"*T W. & E. Moulton,* sub-contractors for carpenters' work.

"Deposite: The Holy Bible; the Book of Common Prayer; Journal of the Protestant Episcopal Church for 1851; Journal of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Maryland, for 1851; Church Almanac for 1851; Episcopal Recorder; Churchman, Protestant Churchman; Banner of the Cross; Church Advertiser (ecclesiastical); Baltimore Clipper; American; Sun; the Harford Republican; sundry coin; a copy of an office for laying the corner-stone of a church or chapel, as used in the diocese of Maryland. *Laus Deo!*"

In the year 1718 the vestry were Roger Mathews, John Clark, Joseph Johnson and Gregory Farmer.

In 1722 the vestry were John Hall, John Stokes, Garrett Garrettson and Gregory Farmer.

In 1724 the vestry were John Hall, Esq., John Stokes, Jarvis Gilbert, Archibald Buchanan, Aquila Hall and John Durbin.

In 1725 the vestry were Aquila Hall, Jarvis Gilbert, Archibald Buchanan and John Gallion.

In 1726 the vestry were Aquila Hall, Archibald Buchanan, Bennet Garret, Roger Mathews, John Clark and Samuel Howell.

In 1727 the vestry were Archibald Buchanan, Bennet Garrett, John Gallion, Roger Mathews, John Clark and Samuel Howell.

In 1744 the vestry were Col. Thomas White, Capt. Peregrine Frisby, Winston Smith, Col. John Hall, James Preston and Capt. James Phillips.

In 1749 the vestry were Parker Hall, James Osborn, John Paca, Jr., John Loney, James Garrettson, William Dallam and Pollard Keen.

In 1769 the vestry were Richard Dallam, Aquila Hall, Francis Holland, Benedict Edward Hall, Jeremiah Sheredine and Richard Wilmott.

In 1770 the vestry were Amos Garrett, William Husbands, Aquila Hall, Benedict E. Hall, Francis Holland and Richard Dallam.

In 1772 the vestry were Aquila Hall, Benedict Edward Hall, Francis Holland, William Husbands, Col. Alexander Rigdon, Richard Dallam and William Fisher.

In 1783 the vestry were George Patterson, William Smith, Samuel Griffith, Col. Josias C. Hall.

In 1787 the vestry were Samuel Hughes, Benedict Edward Hall, James Hall, William Smith, Samuel Griffith, Greenberry Dorsey and William Hall.

In 1796 the vestry were John Carlisle, William P. Patterson, Isaac Parryman, John Jolley, Samuel Griffith, Roger Boice, Benedict Edward Hall, Roger Mathews and James Chauncey.

In 1815 the vestry were Edward Hall, Walter T. L. Hall, John Crane, Jacob W. Giles, Samuel Hughes, Abraham Garrett, William B. Stokes and Paca Smith.

In 1820 the vestry were Col. Jacob Michael, Walter T. Hall, Isaac Parryman, John Chauncey, Benedict Hall, Major Hall, Edward Hall and George Henderson.

In 1823 the vestry were Col. Jacob Michael, Walter T. Hall, Jacob W. Giles, Edward Griffith, Richard Mitchel, John Chauncey, William Fulford and Major Henry Hall.

In 1829 the vestry were Col. Jacob Michael, Dr. Jacob A. Preston, John C. C. Hall, Edward Griffith,

John Chauncey, Walter T. L. Hall, George H. Perryman and Richard Mitchell.

In 1834 the vestry were Col. Jacob Michael, Walter T. Hall, Dr. J. A. Preston, Garret V. Nelson, John S. Hall, Samuel S. Smith, Edward Griffith and Nath. M. Barren.

In 1841 the vestry were John Cowan, Sylvester Mitchel, John Budd, Bennet Nelson, Thomas Knight, William C. Polk, Col. Jacob Michael and Samuel Sutton.

In 1845 the vestry were Edward Griffith, William A. Patterson, Dr. J. A. Preston, William F. Turner, John Cowan, John S. Hall, John C. C. Hall and Andrew Hall.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN HARFORD COUNTY.

Very early in the opening of the eighteenth century members of the Catholic Church began to take up lands and settle about Deer Creek and its tributaries, from the Susquehanna river in the east to the neighborhood of Cooptown in the west.

Of the first names that are in evidence of this immigration, these are some of the more prominent: Wheeler, Clarke, Shea, McElroy, Foy, and at a period somewhat later, Flanagan, Cretin, Doran, McBride, Quinlan, Mattingly, Jenkins, Green, Cooper, Coskery, Cain, Bussey, Boarman, Macatee, etc., etc.

There appear to have been a more or less compact settlement made in the vicinity of Priestford; for here, at least as far as is known, the first church land was purchased.

In the year 1747 Rev. Bennet Neale, S. J., came to reside at Deer Creek. He was the grandson of the

noted Capt. James Neale, and the granduncle of Archbishop Leonard Neale. Whether there were other priests residing in this region before the coming of Father Neale is not certainly known, nor have been handed down the names of any of the fathers who, without doubt, attended the faithful living in this region at regular intervals prior to Father Neale's residence in the parish. The Jesuits had established an adjacent mission in Cecil county as early as 1704, and it is highly probable that Deer Creek was attended from this mission, which was known as Bohemia, being situated on Bohemia Creek. Certain it is that Father Neale was stationed at Bohemia, and thence came to make his home in this county. Some years after his arrival, that is, in 1750, he purchased of Mr. Henry Beach a narrow strip of land, "together with all the houses, gardens, fences and profits belonging or in any way appertaining thereto." This plot of ground contained but eighteen acres of land, which lay bordering the creek on the south side, and here one is naturally inclined to conjecture stood the missionary's home, which, in public document of the year 1756, was alluded to as "Priest Neale's Mass House," and which also gave occasion to the fording being called Priest's Ford.

In 1764 Mr. Thomas Shea, who had been a resident of Priest's Ford for fifty years, deeded to Father Neale one of his farms, which adjoined the small tract of eighteen acres just mentioned. This farm, which is still known by the name of Paradise, is now the home of Mr. R. Harris Archer, and his residence is the old chapel house which came into use for divine service some time about 1764. It is a singular structure,

crowning a small mount on the borders of the creek, but one story high, with thick stone walls, and having almost the appearance of an old block house used for defence against the Indians. It has been generally supposed to have been erected by Mr. Shea prior to his donation, but this is by no means an assured fact, for an old document, quite respectable for its authority, mentions Father Neale as the builder. It is, perhaps, not unlikely that Mr. Shea had already erected a dwelling, and that Father Neale made some extensive alterations when he took possession of the same.

This chapel was under the title and patronage of St. Joseph, foster father of the World's Redeemer. The central part of the building, running like a long and wide hallway through the house, was alone used for church purposes. The other rooms were the private apartments of the priest. This was conformable to the laws of the province, which prohibited Catholics from having public places of worship, but tolerated these domiciliary oratories or chapels.

Father Neale and his successors for many years after him were of very little, if, indeed, any charge to their flock, but drew their main support from the produce of their farm. Besides the eighteen acres of land purchased in 1750 and the one hundred and fifteen acres given by Mr. Shea in 1764, there was added in 1786 another tract of land containing three hundred and sixty-nine acres. This purchase was made not by the congregation, but by the agent of a corporation of the Catholic clergymen, and the land, although lying on the other side of the creek, was in very close proximity to the other two smaller tracts.

The little mission of Deer Creek continued under the

care of Reverend Bennet Neale until about 1770, when this devoted pastor was succeeded in his office by Rev. Ignatius Matthews, who was likewise a Jesuit. This reverend father resided at Priestford until the summer of 1779, but he was absent from the mission, apparently, during parts of the years 1775 and 1776, when his place was supplied by Rev. Bernard Diderick.

About the middle of the year 1779 Rev. Charles Sewall was appointed to replace Father Matthews. It was Father Sewall who, in September, 1779, bought of Mr. Martin Preston a plot of ground containing about two acres of land. The purchase was made at a nominal figure, and the land was practically a gift.

On these grounds was begun the building of a new chapel, which was not, however, completed for several years later. Not, indeed, until some time about September, 1792. This building was considerably enlarged in 1848, and is now the venerable structure standing at the junction of the Hickory and Forest Hill roads, and known as St. Ignatius Church.

Father Sewall's stay in Harford county was limited to perhaps a little more than a year and a half. Shortly after leaving St. Joseph's, Deer Creek, he took charge of the Catholics in Baltimore Town, and became their first resident pastor.

His successor here was Rev. Sylvester Boarman, during whose pastorate St. Ignatius was built. Tradition says it was five years building, and the time may have been considerably longer by reason of a lack of funds, for times were at their worst financially. Tradition also will have it, at least in some quarters, that most of the expense of construction was borne by one

particular family; but this is now known to be an exaggeration, if not, indeed, an undoubted error.

St. Ignatius was at first nothing more than a mission chapel. Father Boarman and his quasi-assistant, Rev. Charles Leander Lusson, continued to make their home at Priestford, and so likewise did their successors for many years. The precise time of Father Boarman's departure from this mission is not known, but it was presumbly in or close to the year 1799.

Rev. William Pasquet, who succeeded him, was in charge four years, and thereafter resided at Bohemia, in Cecil county, where he appears to have paid only occasional visits to his old parishioners in his official capacity.

Reverend Doctor Cornelius Mahoney, the next incumbent, died within a short time after his appointment, and Father Pasquet's services were again required for the adjoining county.

About the beginning of the year 1807 Rev. Joseph Eden came and took up his residence at Priestford, where he was in charge until his death, which occurred in December, 1813. The following year the piece of property donated by Mr. Thomas Shea, and on which the old chapel-house stood, was sold, and St. Ignatius became the sole place of worship.

In 1815 Rev. Roger Smith was appointed to St. Ignatius. There was at that time no parochial residence for the pastor, the former one having been sold the previous year, as just stated. This was a serious inconvenience for Father Smith, as he was obliged to reside at St. Mary's Seminary, in Baltimore, whence for nearly two years he attended his distant charge. In the spring, however, of 1817, he came to live near

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, HICKORY

St. Ignatius, and made his home with his brother, Mr. Samuel Smith, a resident of the county, and who dwelt on his farm, located but a short distance from the chapel. Here Father Smith resided for the remainder of his term, which lasted until 1820, at which time he was called to Baltimore, and some years after was appointed rector of the Cathedral.

Rev. Timothy O'Brien, Father Smith's successor, was pastor of St. Ignatius for twelve years. He built in 1822 the small pastoral residence which adjoins the church, and was thus the first priest to reside on the present premises.

The following is a list of the priests of St. Ignatius since Father O'Brien:

Rev. Francis T. Todrig, until 1832.

Rev. Dr. Henry B. Coskery, until 1834.

Rev. James Reid, until 1845.

Rev. Thomas O'Neil, until 1851, who enlarged St. Ignatius and built St. Patrick's, Havre de Grace.

Rev. Joseph McNally, until 1854.

Rev. Jacob A. Walter, until 1858. During his pastorate St. Mary's, Deer Creek, was built.

Rev. John Gloyd, until 1858.

Rev. James McDevitt, until 1863.

Rev. Henry Hoffman, until 1865.

Rev. D. DeWulf, until 1865.

Rev. Patrick Francis O'Connor, until 1873, under whose direction the present belfry and parsonage were built. He also built St. Francis Church, Abingdon.

Rev. Jos. A. Gallen, until 1878.

Rev. Francis M. Fowler, until 1898.

Rev. J. Alphonse Frederick.

BETHEL.

Rev. Andrew B. Cross, for many years pastor at Bethel, in his history of the church, refers to it in the early days as in the wilderness of Upper Node Forest, Baltimore county. This district has been called by him "the Cradle of Presbyterianism" in the United States. In the seventeenth century great numbers of Presbyterians began to settle in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, New Castle, Del., being a favorite landing place. Rev. Francis Makennie, who has been called the pioneer and father of Presbyterianism in this country, was here in 1684. Among the other early preachers of this faith in the new land of the West were McNish and Hampton, in 1703; Davis and Wilson, in 1692; Jedediah Andrews and Hugh Conn, in 1698. In the year 1729 the tribe of Indians called the Susquehannocks occupied the country from the long crooked river bearing their name, out through Harford and York counties and along Deer Creek. It is said they had a fort on the river at Bald Friar, or Maiden's Mount, near Bald Friar Ferry. A tribe called the Mingoes also occupied the northern section of what is now Harford, and prior to 1763 this tribe had three settlements on Deer Creek. One of these settlements was on the west side of the stream about half a mile above the Rocks; another was a village almost exactly on the spot where Anderson's or Stansbury's mill now stands. The name of this village was Mingo Push, called after a chief of the tribe who lived there. On December 14, 1763, at Conestoga, Pennsylvania, oc-

curred the dreadful massacre of the Mingoes, which caused the remainder of that tribe to leave this section of the country.

The Mason and Dixon line was commenced in 1764, and in its construction the surveyors were stopped December 26, 1767, by the order of the Six Nations, 244 miles west from Delaware, and within thirty-six miles of the western terminus.

In 1729, John and James Hendrics made the first authorized settlement in York county, in the neighborhood of New Freedom and Shrewsbury. "Bethel Church attendants then were over the line, out of whom was gathered the nucleus of Centre Church. Penn induced many to settle in Delaware, which was then included in his claim, who afterwards moved onward from Delaware, where they landed, into Kent and Cecil counties, coming down by Bohemia river, around by the head of the bay, by Charleston, over the Lower Ferry, now Havre de Grace. Others from Kent came across the bay to Swan Creek, which was then a very prominent landing, where tobacco was brought down the rolling road, past Hall's Cross Roads, now Aberdeen."

Tradition says that the line of travel was from Kent to Swan Creek, then up the country. Some took the road west, from where old Spesutia Church stood, which road led past Michaelsville, thence to Baltimore, on the east side of Bush river, to the ferry called Ferry Bar. From that point, when the settler continued his journey, his route was across the ferry, thence to Joppa and up and along what was called Long Cam, or Ridgely's Ford. Near that road is Franklinville Presbyterian Church. The Baltimore county records for

the year 1740 state that three sons of Obadiah Pritchard divided their land, of which part was on the rolling road, from Swan Creek through Hall's Plains, near which is the Grove Presbyterian Church at Aberdeen. Richard Pritchard's name is found subscribed to the call at Bethel in 1769. William, son of Obadiah, was one of the elders at Churchville. There was a large Presbyterian settlement at Swan Creek connected with the Deer Creek Church (Churchville). Rev. William Finney, in his historical sermon on the Deer Creek Church, says of Michael Gilbert and wife: "They lived to be more than four score, one dying in 1823, the other in 1827. Among the many incidents was one about one hundred and ten years ago, when he and four or five young men purchased a boat and locked it to a tree opposite to what is now Port Deposit. On Sabbath morning they would walk four to five miles, from Swan Creek neighborhood, unfasten the boat, go over the river and walk five miles to West Nottingham Church, and return home in the evening." Churchville and Bethel are closely connected in their history, and we find the same pastor frequently attending to the spiritual needs of both congregations.

It was a custom of the Indians in the autumn to set fire to and burn the *barrens* of York and Baltimore counties, and tradition says this smoke was the origin of the name of Indian summer for that season. Besides this burning, the red men were in the habit of committing depredations of various kinds, and in the early days the settlers had to be on the constant watch. Tradition charges the Indians with the murder of a ten-year-old boy in the nighborhood of Bethel. The paths of the Indians in their travels were well defined, and

these in time developed into the roads used by the settlers. First footpaths, then bridle-paths, and in time developing into rolling roads and the public highway. As early as 1706 the settlers brought tobacco from the upper sections of this county in hogsheads with false heads, shafts attached, rolling them from sections as far away as My Lady's Manor. From all that country they were in the habit of coming for fish to the Lower Ferry, Bush and Joppa, the two last named places being ports of entry.

The early religious meetings were held in private houses, and some hardy and adventurous spirit in his zeal for the cause of the Master, penetrating this wild country, would preach to the pioneers the Gospel of "peace on earth, good will towards men." The records of the early times are wanting. No one knows who was the first Presbyterian that came into the Upper Node Forest. The name Bethel means the House of God, and in the hundred and fifty years of this church it has been performing the service to which it was dedicated by its founders, and has without intermission been a house in which were taught the beauties of the Christian faith. Generations have come and gone; grandchildren of the first builders sleep in the beautiful cemetery there, and great-grandchildren lie beside them, while the bell in the lofty steeple on each Sunday morning calls their grandchildren's great-grandchildren to the service of their Maker. The church building has been changed from a plain square house into a structure of architectural beauty; but the *church* has remained from its first foundation ever faithful to its name as the House of God.

At its altar have been joined in marriage the pro-

genitors of the present congregation; to the font their children during all that time have been brought to be baptized; and from the church door, after the last sad rites had been performed, the dead have been carried to "their narrow cell" to be forever laid.

Could the congregation of the early days come back, what a change they would see! The woods have given way to beautiful cultivated fields; comfortable homes are seen on every hand, where at first only a log house stood in the clearing; and at the Sunday morning service in the place of the hardy resident of the forest, who came, perhaps, with his rifle as a protection against the Indians, walking with his wife and daughters through the wet clearing, come now his prosperous and well-to-do descendants at the seventh or eighth generation, conveyed to the church door in comfortable carriages, their wives and daughters in tasteful attire, but there, as were their fathers of old, to join in the church service and say: "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, for He hath visited and redeemed His people."

When the first house was built no one can tell, but we know that the present building is the third church, and that the second was built in 1802, and was a log building standing in the centre of the graveyard, the door to which faced the tombstone of Mr. Thomas Hope, and the pulpit, where is now the tomb of Rev. George Lucky. This settlement was among remnants of the Indians, against whom the pioneers had erected a fort for defense and protection.

"That this must have been a large and most important settlement, will appear by a reference to the list of ninety-one subscribers to the call of Mr. Clark and a subscription of eighty-five pounds in 1769, when

BETHEL CHURCH, NEAR JARRETTSVILLE

a united call of Slateridge and Chanceford, in 1781, twelve years later, was only sixty pounds in grain.

"In the center of the graveyard is a stone bearing the inscription: 'John Henry, died January, 1810, aged thirty-three years.' No one knows anything of him but this: he was a lonely stranger who died on the York turnpike, where he was engaged helping in its construction. His dying request was that 'he might be taken over and buried in a Presbyterian graveyard; that his bones might lie with the people of his faith, in hope to rise with them at the Resurrection.'" Thomas Hope, William Glenn, Sr., John Sterrett and George West were early elders. There are now four Presbyterian churches almost on the banks of Deer Creek. They are Centre, near Norrisville; Bethel, Churchville and Harmony.

In the year 1769, Rev. John Clark was called as pastor to Bethel. The language of the call shows that they were not in the habit of having a regular or settled pastor.

Call for Rev. John Clark.

Bethel Congregation, in Upper Node Forest, Baltimore County,

December, 27, 1769.

For supporting the Gospel, by a settled minister, who shall be a member, in full communion with the Synod of Philadelphia and New York:

We, the subscribers, do promise unto the Rev. John Clark, by annual payments, the particular sums set to our names, provided that the said Mr. Clark shall be our settled minister in congregation aforesaid, and

that said payment shall continue to be annually paid by us, our heirs, executors, administrators, so long as we shall profess ourselves members of said congregation; and in case that it should happen that we shall be disappointed in obtaining the aforesaid Mr. Clark, as our settled minister in said congregation, we do hereby unanimously consent and agree that this subscription shall be for the benefit of the first minister of the Gospel who shall be settled among us, provided he be a minister of the synod aforesaid; and also provided he shall be settled among us, by the unanimous consent of two-thirds of our congregation. In witness we have hereunto set our hands:

	£	s.
1. Cornelius McDonald	2	5
2. John Dale	1	10
3. William Nelson	2	10
4. Robert Kirkwood	1	
5. Alexander Fron	1	10
6. William Beatty	1	
7. Samuel Patterson	1	
8. William Johnson	1	10
9. James Finley	1	10
10. Samuel Jackson	1	10
11. William Plunkett	1	
12. Adam McClung		15
13. John Querns		10
14. Andrew Makemson	1	
15. Adam McGaw	1	10
16. James Madden		15
17. Thos. Hope	1	
18. Robert Black	1	
19. Hugh Alison	2	

	£	s.	d.
20. John Vance	1		
21. Hugh Niven		15	
22. Richard Pritchard	1		
23. Philip Madden		10	
24. Alex. Alison	1		
25. James Orr		15	
26. David Johnson	1		
27. John Wilson		15	
28. Robert Gillies		15	
29. Henry Woods		15	
30. Charles Richardson		15	
31. Thomas McCune	1	10	
32. Arthur McCoard		15	
33. James Skiventon		7	
34. Archibald McDermot		10	
35. John Black		10	
36. Hugh Reed	1	10	
37. James Curry		15	
38. Daniel Henderson	1	10	
39. James Donel		15	
40. Richard Green		15	
41. George Black		15	
42. Hugh Bankhead	1	5	
43. James Bankhead		12	6
44. John Shaw		10	
45. Thos. Kennedy		7	6
46. Richard Hope		15	
47. John Thecker		7	6
48. James Crichton		7	6
49. John Campbell	1		
50. David Bell	1	10	
51. David Brown	1	10	

	£	s.	d.
52. James Vogan	1	12	
53. John Anderson		10	
54. James Adere		15	
55. Wm. Sturgeon		10	
56. Robert Bell		10	
57. Margaret Akin		10	
58. John Graham		10	
59. John Logogn		10	
60. Alexander Ramsey		10	
61. John McCaskey		7	6
62. James Reed		15	
63. John Walker		10	
64. Solomon Brown	1		
65. John McClure	1		
66. James Hope	2	2	
67. John Tate		5	
68. Isaac Bush		5	
69. Robert Glenn	1		
70. Francis Miller	2	16	
71. Isabel McGonigal	2	6	
72. James Guthridge	18	6	
73. Henry Neil	15		
74. James McBoise	15		
75. James Wilson	10		
76. Andrew Tate		10	
77. James Clendenin	1	10	
78. Robert Smith	10		
79. Margaret Brierly	5		
80. Joseph Finley	1	10	
81. Thomas Turner	1	10	
82. David Armstrong		10	
83. James White	1	10	

	£	s.
84. William Campbell	1	10
85. John Smith		17
86. Hugh Bay		
87. John Bell		
88. James Carlin		
89. William Coulson		
90. John Given		
91. Thomas McGetegen		

PASTORS AT BETHEL.

Before Rev. John Clark, who in 1769 became Pastor, there is no record of the names of supplies, there being only such as were sent out by the New Castle and Donegal Presbyteries among settlements, but they seldom mention the name of the supply.

George Luckey.....1784, 1825
Supplies 1825
George Morrison, Sr.....1825, 1837
Andrew B. Cross.....1837, 1845
Dr. Stephen Yerkes.....1845, October 12, 1852
Supplies .....
Dr. John P. Carter.....Nov. 10, 1853, Dec. 31, 1856
Thos. S. C. Smith.....Oct. 22, 1857, Oct. 4, 1864
Benjamin F. Myers.....Dec., 1865, April 12, 1871
Supplies .....
George Morrison, Jr.....June 3, 1873, 1876
Supplies.....
Joseph Nelson.....June 3, 1877, July 27, 1884
W. C. Stull 1886*

*Rev. Andrew B. Cross.

CHAPTER XV.

OLD CHURCHES—CONTINUED.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT CHURCHVILLE—COKESBURY METHODIST COLLEGE AND CHURCH—HARFORD BAPTIST CHURCH—THE FRIENDS IN HARFORD.

CHURCHVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. William Finney, for many years pastor at Churchville, preached an historical sermon in 1854, in which he reviewed the history of this church. The knowledge of the time of its beginning is largely dependent upon tradition, and Mr. Finney gives as the authority for the date of its origin as fixed by him, Michael Gilbert, one of the oldest members of the congregation.

According to Mr. Gilbert, this church reached back to about the year 1738, and the establishment of the church is due to the labors of the great evangelist, Whitefield. Its first name was Whitefield's Meeting House, and afterwards as the Deer Creek Presbyterian Congregation. Whitefield came from England, and by his eloquence and zeal created a revival in religion along his entire route. The congregation was at first supplied with ministers from the Donegal Presbytery. Among the early supply preachers were Rev. John Craig and Revs. Thompson and Paul. At this early date conditions in this section were very primitive. The forest had not been cleared away, and dwellings, even

the rude homes of the hardy pioneers, were few and far between. Where are now the beautiful pasture fields, extending from Churchville through the Darlington country to the Susquehanna, in 1738 were for the most part the original wilds, through which roamed the native Indian, but little advanced in civilization by his contact with the whites. Accordingly, religious services were infrequently held, and then for the most part by some young zealot who came here with the same feeling that the modern missionary carries with him to Thibet.

While there was religious toleration in the colony of the Lords Baltimore, yet the most popular faith was Catholic, the chief rival of which was the Church of England. Presbyterianism, therefore, at first had to contest with these two strongly entrenched denominations, and its first churches were not strong. Bethel and Churchville mustered in time large followings, but their beginnings are lost in obscurity. The following is from Whitefield's journal, which shows the great number of people that listened to his preachings:

"Leaving Philadelphia November 29, 1739, visited and preached at Chester that same day to five thousand people. Wilmington next day and Newcastle December 1 to two thousand people, and Christian Bridge at 4 P. M. to about the same number. Whitely Creek, December 2, to ten thousand people, and December 3 to North East. Little notice having been given, there were not above fifteen hundred people, but God was with me and I observed many deeply affected. Several repeated invitations were sent me to preach at other places. Immediately after the sermon we set forward and passed over Susquehannah ferry, about a

mile broad. I was received at a gentleman's house that lay in the way. Though we were eight in company, yet all things were carried on with great freedom and generosity, and I hope we came providentially thither, for the gentleman told us that he had been a little melancholy and had therefore sent for some friends to drive it away. The bottle and the bowl, I found, were the means to be made use of, but blessed be God, the design was in good measure frustrated by our coming in and giving another turn to the conversation. All joined in family prayer. Afterward I went to bed, pitying the miserable condition of those who live a life of luxury and all self-indulgence. They are afraid to look into themselves, and if their consciences at any time awakened they might be lulled asleep again by drinking or evil company. None but a sincere Christian can with sincere pleasure practice the duty of self-examination."

Whitefield preached at Churchville and next at Joppa, where he made a short address in the Episcopal Church.

At the meeting at Churchville he spoke in a tent, and tradition preserves the name of Tent Field on the farm of Mr. W. Beatty Harlan.

We do not know the name of Whitefield's host, with whose plan for the evening's entertainment the great preacher interfered. The population in those days was widely scattered, so the fame of Whitefield must have been great and far reaching to have drawn such crowds —his journal in some places recording ten thousand people as present to hear him preach.

Conditions in those days were very primitive. Traveling was done on foot or horseback. It is said of Rev.

William Finney, who became pastor in 1813, that when he purchased his first carriage such a vehicle was so uncommon that the first day he drove to church he tied his horse far away "lest he might be thought proud by his parishioners who had come on foot or on horses, or perhaps in ox carts." The new idea was too conspicuous for his native modesty. The railroad was unknown and even the canal had not been born. Towns were few and far between. In 1760 Baltimore Town had only thirty or forty houses. The fireside was the communicating medium of all news. Houses were what we now call "old style," which in this case is generally the synonym of inconvenient arrangement and limited room. Indoors the greased rag was the common luminary auxiliary to the great cordwood fire on the hearth. The whale-oil lamp was the luxury of the rich. Tallow dip candles were esteemed a welcome invention. Doubtless these ancient people complied more readily than we with the sober maxim, "early to bed, early to rise."

The original church was located on the farm belonging now to the heirs of the late Wellmore Hopkins, where the old graveyard can still be seen. This church was in the usual style of the times. It was built of logs neither attractive in appearance nor comfortable. It was not heated; and indeed this absence of fire in churches was the custom of the times. Old people now living can remember when it was the habit to take warm bricks to church in winter to keep the feet warm during the sermon of two hours, which was a not uncommon catastrophe in those days. This log church gave way to a brick one, on or near the present

site, about the year 1769. This building also was without stoves, but in 1814 chimneys were put in and the church warmed. In 1820 a building committee, consisting of Jeremiah Bayless, James Glasgow, Reuben H. Davis, Benj. Silver and James Pannel, were appointed, and a new church was constructed. This is the present church building, which, however, in the year 1870, underwent extensive repairs at a cost of nearly ten thousand dollars, the building being renovated throughout.

The following is a list of the regular pastors who have served this church: Andrew Bay, Caleb Johnson, William Finney, R. H. Williams, W. W. Ralston, John R. Paxton, W. T. L. Kieffer, Calvin D. Wilson, S. C. Wasson.

William Finney was elected pastor March 31, 1813. The call which was formally made out, and in behalf of the congregation signed by Richard Barns, James Fulton, Andrew McAdow and Zephaniah Bayless, was presented to the Presbytery of New Castle at New London, Pa., April 6, 1813. He held the call under advisement until the ensuing fall session (September 23) in order to see whether there was a sufficient fragment of this lacerated congregation to justify him in assuming the pastorate. He then accepted the call, and was ordained and installed November 17, 1813, preaching a sermon on that occasion from Acts 4: 12.

Rev. William Finney was a native of New London, Chester county, Pa., and was the second son of Judge Walter Finney, a major in the Revolutionary Army, whose commission, dated August 10, 1776, is now in the possession of his great-grandson, Walter Finney,

of Churchville, Md. He graduated at Princeton College with distinction, in the class of 1809; studied theology under Rev. Samuel Martin, D. D., of Chanceford, Pa., joined New Castle Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry April 4, 1810, and was licensed to preach October 1, 1812, at the age of twenty-four.

His long pastorate of forty-one years closed October 4, 1854, when he resigned, much to the regret of his people. His farewell sermon was an historical discourse, which is of great value to this church. The people attested their affection for him by requesting him to supply their pulpit, which he did off and on for several years.

Following is a list of some of the elders who have been connected with this church:

b. born. d. died.

1. Michael Gilbert, b. about 1707; d. 1796.
2. Robert Rhea, who is the first elder from this church reported at Presbytery.
3. James Gallion.
4. William Pritchett.
5. John Hawkins, b. about 1716; d. 1783.
6. John McAdow, d. 1802.
7. Joseph Stiles, d. December 1790.
8. John Hays, a bachelor brother of Archer Hays, d. 1802.
9. Thomas Archer, father of Dr. John Archer, Sr.
10. Henry Ruff, d. 1795.
11. Benjamin Bayless, son of Samuel, Sr., and brother of Samuel, Jr.
12. Daniel Kenly, grandfather of Geo. W. Kenly, d. 1796.

13. William Ramsay, father of Thos. Ramsay, b. 1725, came from New Jersey; d. 1800.
14. William Hollis, d. 1786.
15. Samuel Bayless, of Samuel, Sr., b. about 1735.
16. Andrew McAdow, son of John, d. June 28, 1844.
17. James Fulton, son of Capt. William, from Scotland, and father of John C., William and James, Jr., d. October 31, 1825, aged 62 years.
18. Richard Barns, b. June 25, 1762; d. November 29, 1830.
19. Zephaniah Bayless, ordained in 1808, d. May 5, 1851.
20. James Glasgow, M. D., ordained November 23, 1822, d. August 19, 1823.
21. Alexander Hanna, father of John, William, Robert and Balch, d. December 27, 1829.
22. James Pannel, ordained June 19, 1824, resigned June 22, 1853.
23. John Kirk, ordained April 4, 1829, d. January 5, 1831.
24. Robert H. Archer, M. D., ordained June 11, 1826.
25. John C. Fulton of James, ordained October 18, 1834.
26. John Barnes of Gregory, ordained September 30, 1859.
27. Thomas Archer of Dr. Robert, ordained September 30, 1859.
28. James M. Anderson of John, ordained October 17, 1863.
29. John A. Hanna, ordained October 17, 1863.
30. R. Harris Archer of Thomas, June 18, 1870.
31. Jas. H. Ball, New Jersey.*

*Rev. W. T. L. Kieffer.

COKESBURY.

The first Methodist college in the world for higher education was located at Abingdon, in the present First district of Harford county. The foundation of the college is due to Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury, two bishops of the Methodist church. The school was called from the names of the two founders—Coke-Asbury modified into Cokesbury.

The establishment of this institution of learning was at a time when the new government was trying its wings. The Revolution had just closed and all the unsettled conditions which accompany a change of government after a successful rebellion prevailed here. Money was scarce, but Asbury was equal to the emergency. Coke was the author of the idea, but to Asbury was largely due the successful establishment of the college. This school seems to have been in his thoughts always, and he devoted many of the best years of his life to this work. For its financial success he traveled many weary miles through the wilderness, preaching and soliciting subscriptions, and when the building was consumed to ashes and all his work proved in vain, the poor man was almost overwhelmed. He wrote in his journal "We have a second and confirmed report that Cokesbury College is consumed to ashes, a sacrifice of ten thousand pounds in about ten years. If any man should give me ten thousand pounds to do and suffer again what I have done for that house, I would not do it. The Lord called not Mr. Whitefield nor the Methodists to build colleges. I wished only for schools; Dr. Coke wanted a college."

There were only fifteen thousand Methodists in

America at this time, and with this small number the building and opening of this school was remarkable. Dr. Thomas Coke was sent by John Wesley to America from England to superintend the churches. He and Asbury met at Barrett's Chapel, Dover, and the question of founding a school for higher learning under control of the Methodist Church was discussed. One thousand pounds sterling was subscribed before the conference met, enough to begin work, and then came the matter of the selection of a site. In those days the post road passing through Abingdon was the main highway between the North and the South, and as steam had not come into use, the traveling population were very familiar with that route. Harford Town, or Bush, was going down. Bel Air had been chosen the county seat. The Pacas had started a new town on the hill—Abingdon—and had laid it off into streets and lots, a plat of which can now be seen in the clerk's office at Bel Air. Richard Dallam, one of the leading men of the county, and quartermaster in the American Army, lived there with his family. William Paca, who was born there and who had signed the Declaration of Independence, was then governor of the State, and the new town laid out by his people may be reasonably supposed to have had the good will of the distinguished governor and his wealthy friends. Moreover, the location was high and healthy. From the high ground could be seen Bush river stretching its winding course, with "promontory, creek and bay." Old Baltimore, it is true, had been abandoned for nearly an hundred years, but the beautiful shore line was there, the view not obstructed as now by the railroad bridge, which was not built until fifty years later.

THE SITE OF COKESBURY COLLEGE, ABINGDON

Off in the distance, further down the river, lay Abbey Island Point and Legoes' Point in full view; and a little further away, glistening in the sun, lay the broad waters of the Chesapeake, across which could be seen the high banks of Kent county. Close by was Otter creek, like a silver thread just over the hill; and Otter Point, with deep water, where large vessels could come to load and discharge their cargos, was only a mile away. There was a new Methodist church which had been built in 1784. Truly, the outlook for Abingdon to become a large town was excellent, and here they decided to build the new college. Bishop Asbury was present on June 5, 1785, to lay the corner-stone and preach the foundation sermon. On May 30 of the same year, Dr. Coke purchased from Richard Dallam, for sixty pounds, four acres of land adjoining the new church, for the site of the college, and on this land was erected the college hall at a cost of more than four thousand pounds. This sum represented an average contribution of more than one dollar for every Methodist church member in the country.

Five trustees managed the business of the school. The college had a boarding department, but the plan was to have as many students as possible board in the village. The college dormitory, therefore, was constructed with especial reference to the number and size of the recitation rooms, and the quarters for the students were rather contracted.

The building, of which no representation is known to be extant, was of brick, one hundred and eight feet in length and forty feet in width, facing east and west. It is described as standing on the summit and centre

of six acres of land, with equal descent and proportion of ground on each side. It was three stories in height and divided into two parts. The east and west ends had on each floor two rooms, in size twenty-five by twenty feet. On the first floor, in the centre of the building, was the college hall, forty feet square; over it, on the second floor, two school rooms, and on the third floor two bedrooms. Such was the arrangement of the building which was thought in "dimensions and style of architecture fully equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind in the country."

Before the building was entirely completed a preparatory school was opened by Mr. Freeman Marsh, a Quaker. Dr. Coke said that the college was intended primarily for the sons of preachers; next, for the sons of "our friends;" thirdly, for "our young men (preachers)," and, fourthly, "for orphans."

He felt that the name college might appear too pretentions at first, but took comfort from the fact that "we give high-sounding names in America."

John Wesley was applied to for a recommendation for a president of the college, and he named Rev. Mr. Meath, who was master of a grammar school at Kidderminster, in England; the recommendation of Wesley was favorably received by the trustees, who voted to call Mr. Meath, and Dr. Coke was requested to communicate the call to the proposed president. Mr. Meath was to receive sixty pounds annually, lodging in the college, board, washing, etc., for himself and family. The call was accepted and Mr. Meath, accompanied by Patrick McCloskey, who also was to teach in the new school, arrived in this country in the fall of 1787. In September of the same year Bishop Asbury was at

Abingdon, superintending the opening of the college. Meath's inauguration occurred in December, lasting three days, on all three of which Bishop Asbury preached.

At the beginning there were twenty-five students. Letters of advice came from Wesley as to the method of conducting the institution, in one of which he said he wished the children to be made "critical scholars in Latin, Greek and Hebrew." Meath, the president, and McCloskey and Marsh, assistants, left in the first year. In 1788, Dr. Jacob Hall, of Abingdon, was elected president, the fact that he was a native of the State being a consideration in his election.

There were thirty students in the year 1788. Dr. Hall's assistants were Rev. John Hargrove, Rev. Joseph Toy and Charles Tait. Mr. McCloskey came back and resumed his position as teacher, dying in 1791.

There were seventy students in 1791. It is thought that no graduation or conferring of degrees was ever held by the college, as there is no mention of any. The curriculum included English, Latin, Greek, logic, rhetoric, history, geography, natural philosophy and astronomy, to which it was proposed later to add Hebrew, French and German.

In this day of reading-rooms, gymnasiums and carefully arranged hours of recreation, with a patronage of field sports by the faculty in all colleges, it is difficult to understand the rigid discipline at Cokesbury.

Here is one of the regulations: "Let this rule be observed with the greatest nicety, for those who play when they are young will play when they are old." No games or plays for the boys! Their employment was

to be that of the "greatest public utility, agriculture and architecture." There was a carpenters' shop for recreation. Gardening was another, and they might bathe in a pool, one at a time, and under no consideration swim in Bush river.

The students were to study seven hours daily, rise at four o'clock in the morning and go to bed at nine o'clock.

The college ran into debt, which, in 1789, amounted to about eight thousand dollars.

In 1794 the Maryland Legislature granted a charter to Cokesbury, and authorized the conferring of the usual college degrees. In 1795 the authorities determined to abandon the collegiate department and maintain only an English free school, but before this plan was fairly tried the life of the school came to an end. On December 4, 1795, the building was burned to the ground, and everything connected with it destroyed. The fire was thought to be of incendiary origin. The fame of this school was great in its day, and even to this time bricks are sought and carried away as relics. The bell which called the students to their duties was preserved, and now hangs over Goucher Hall at the Woman's College, in Baltimore, chief relic of the once famous college of Cokesbury.*

HARFORD BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is situated in the forks of Winter's Run, between Jarrettsville and Upper X-Roads, in the Fourth election district of Harford county.

During the space of one hundred and forty-seven years there have been only six elders, or pastors, of

*Dr. Bernard C. Steiner.

this church, and two of these elders served this congregation for nearly an hundred years. Elder John Davis was the minister in charge from the building of the church, in 1754, until the time of his death, in 1807, a period of fifty-three years. Rev. William Grafton, the present incumbent, began his labors there May 18, 1859, and thus up to this time his continuous service to the church has extended over a period of forty-two years, making, with the time of Elder John Davis, ninety-five years. The elders of this church since 1754, the date of its organization, have been as follows:

Elder John Davis, 1754 to 1807.

Elder William Wilson, 1807 to 1839.

Elder Eli Scott, Elder James Brown, Elder Francis Thorn, 1839 to 1859.

Elder William Grafton, 1859 to ——.

Some of the dates in the records of the church are missing and it is difficult to determine the time of the beginning of the service of several of the elders. Besides this, the early minutes are effaced and had to be supplied by a summary in October, 1803. In 1839, during the term of Rev. William Wilson, a dispute arose as to the attitude of the church toward temperance societies and benevolent institutions, and a division was made in the congregation. The elder, William Wilson, left his charge, with a number of his congregation, and thereafter officiated and had his church building at Rock Ridge, or Cherry Hill, which had been built a short time previously.

The following is a copy of the recital at the beginning of the records and a list of some of the early members:

"The church of Jesus Christ in Harford County, In

the State of Maryland was Constituted on the First Day of November In the year of our Lord—One thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, then under the pastoral care of Elder John Davis, who Still continues to preside over her, But through some cause to us unknown the Church book has Become so defaced that the true state of the said church From time to time since her constitution up to this Date cannot be known;

"And as the God of Zion hath been Generously pleased of Late to Revive his work Within the bounds of this Church so that Considerable Numbers have been added to those that still Remain of her former Numbers; And We deeming it Necessary as well for our own comfort as for the Information of Others to revive the articles of her former Constitution . . . .

"Be it known therefore that we whose names are hereunto subscribed Do as in the presence of God Profess to believe the truths contained in the following Covenant and to submit to the Ordinances and modes of Government therein contained that is to say"

[Here follows covenant.]

October, 1803:

John Watkins,
Elizabeth Watkins,
Philip Garrison,
James Thompson,
John Thompson,
Thomas Durham,
Nathan Durham,
Margaret Durham,
Frances Thompson,
David Durham,
Sarah Durham,
John Denbow,
Martha Denbow,
Drucilla Tolon,
Elizabeth Tolon,
Sarah Dever,
Ruth Dever, now Norris,
John Thompson,
Susanna Thompson,
Benjamin Amos,
Sarah Amos,
Ann Amos, now Alderson,
Dixon Stansbury,
Dixon Stansbury, Jr.,
Easter Stansbury,

Elizabeth Amos,
Charity Hitchcock,
Elizabeth Guiton,
Sarah Cruet,
Wm. Robinson,
Sarah Robinson,
Samuel Grafton,
Mary Grafton,
Wm. Durham,
Jane St. Clair,
Elizabeth Armstrong,
James Perine,
Catherine Baker,
Susanna Norrington,
Mary Norris,
Elizabeth Thompson,
Aquila Grear,
Mary Grear,
Ezekiel Weeks,
Elizabeth Weeks,
Wm. McGovern,
Ann McGovern,
Mary Smithson,
Sarah Wilson,
Susanna Amos,
Elizabeth Davis,
Elizabeth Baker,
Martha St. Clair,
Naomi Guiton,
Jemima Hynes,
Elizabeth Whitaker,
Edward Parrish,
Delia Parrish,
Elizabeth Slade,
Jane Renshaw,
Naomi Amos,
Ann Parker,
John Davis,
Jane Davis,
Mary Carleton,
Thomas Poteet,
Joshua Thompson,
Casandra Thompson,
Clemency Thompson,
Elthiah Brown,
Jesse Bussey,
Eleaner Bussey,
Dina Anderson,
Jane Davis,
Migail Denbow,
Dolly Renshaw,
Rachael Kent, now Whiteford,
Hannah West,
Lattice Jordan,
Mary Husk,
Martha Thompson,
Stephen Rigdon,
Hannah Brice,
Sabrina Wilson,
Ann Hewett,
Christian Jordan,
Isaac Persons,
Phebe Persons,
Josiah Hitchcock,
Thos. D. Cockey,
Wm. Perrigoe,
Hannah Perrigoe,
Ellen Perrigoe,
Sidney Perrigoe,
Rebekah Perrigoe,
Joshua Jones,
Mary Jones,
Wm. Parks,
Chloe Parks,
Elenor Parks,
Benj. Talbott,
Catherine Talbott,

Rachael Harryman,
Rachael Stevenson,
Ruth Towson,
Philemon Towson,
Joseph Bosswell,
Philip Pindle,
Elizabeth Boswell,
Joseph Sater,
Thos. Cole,
Rachael Cole,
Chloe Cockey,
Clarrissa Burnham,
John Burnham,
Ann Burnham,
Sarah Sollers,
Ruth Owings,
John Burnham, Sr.,
Ann Young,
Discretion Walker,
Mary Steel,
Elexis Lemmon,
Elizabeth Cromwell,
Nathan Cromwell,
Peter Parks,
Wm. Loveall,
Mary Tipton,
Abraham Cole,
John Lemmon,
Ellenor Lemmon,
Joseph Stansbury,
Sarah Stansbury,
Dorcus Ensor,
Thomas Cole,
Mordecai Cole,
Ann Dunawin,
Thomas Dunawin,
Polly Bond,
Thomas Downey,
Hannah Sater,
Thomas Lemmon,
Comfort Lemmon,
Ann Edwards,
Belinda Cox,
Abraham Cole, Jr.,
Margaret Griffith,
Benjamin Green,
James Cole,
Zebediah Cox,
Charlotte Baxter,
Sarah Corbin,
Thomas Beareman,
Sarah Bearemen,
Catherine Bearemen,
Rachael Crow,
Martha Boreing,
Mary Lane,
Rachael Willson,
Margaret Willson,
Elizabeth Willson,
Margaret Thomas,
Thomas Ford,
Ellenor Hutson,
Ruth Inseworth,
Samuel Fort,
Elizabeth Fourt,
Ruth Griffith,
Amon Butler, Jr.,
Ruth Butler,
Amon Butler,
Elizabeth Butler,
Absolem Butler,
Susanna Butler,
Hannah Butler,
Charlotte Bond,
Mary Gill,
Mary Baxter,
——— Hunt,
Mary Kidd,

Sarah Kidd,
Sarah Cole,
Ann Jorden,
Patty Jordon,
William Buckingham,
Sarah Buckingham,
Richard Lane,
Elizabeth Lane,
Elizabeth Green,
Thomas Fuder,
Alexander Bosswell,
Vincent Tipton,
Bryan Tipton,
Thomas Kelly,
Sarah Kelly,
Hannah Lemmon,
Jemima Plowman,
Rebecca Cunningham,
Sophia Chenowith,
Wm. Blizzard,
Surany Blizzard,
William Chenoweth,
Sarah Chenoweth,
Nicholas Hedington,
Delia Hedington,
Richard Choate,
Sarah Choate,
John Banks,
Mary Banks,
Joshua Tracey,
Abraham Bareing,
James Bareing,
Elizabeth Bareing,
Edward Choate,
Thomas Gist,
Penelope D. Gist,
Francis T. Talbott,
Nancy Gist,
Sarah Bareing,
John Perigoe,
Matthew Day,
Nelly Sollers,
Polly Bareing,
Patience Lee,
Henry Green,
Elizabeth Green,
Elizabeth Gorsuch,
John Gordon,
Evan Watkins, etc.

THE FRIENDS IN HARFORD.

The first settlement of "Friends" in Harford is veiled in much obscurity, but there are reasons for concluding that they found their way here shortly after their establishment in the adjacent colony of Pennsylvania, where Penn, in his holy experiment, "laid the foundation of a state with a government, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed," where not only the persecuted members of his own religious denomination should find a peaceful home, but the good and oppressed

of all lands and every religious persuasion should find an asylum and the pure and peaceable principles of Christianity should be carried into practice. The enlightened understanding of Lord Baltimore had led him to adopt sentiments akin to those actuating Penn in his movements, and thus, no doubt, many of this faith gladly embraced the opportunity afforded to "worship according to the dictates of their own conscience with none to make them afraid."

Perhaps it may be permitted to draw the line of divergence between the reasons actuating the proprietaries of these neighboring colonies. With high appreciation of the noble minds and enlightened statesmanship of the Lords Baltimore, and aside from the spirit of criticism, simply state the fact of history that what was granted as a *privilege* by them was conceded as an "inalienable right" by Penn, which is the true ground and teaching of democracy in government, and always held and taught by Friends.

The inference of Friends' early settlement here may be drawn from the names and traditions of many of our oldest families, being those of the early migration to these Western shores, the public records showing them faithfully supporting in many instances the principles and testimonies against oaths, military service and pursuing other society characteristics.

The first religious meeting of this denomination in Harford county, so far as can be ascertained, was that of Bush river. The date of its establishment is not known. It continued in existence until about the year 1820. There is a spot near Bush river bridge, on the Philadelphia Railroad, which has been designated as the place where the meeting was held. Only a portion

of what was said to be the foundation of the meeting house could be seen many years ago. The first authentic record now fixes the date of the establishment of Deer Creek meeting in 1736, held then as now at Darlington. It was a branch of Bush river meeting. On September 29, 1737, Nathan Rigbie conveyed three and a half acres, part of "Philip's Purchase," to the trustees of the Quaker Meeting House at Deer Creek, and on May 25, 1789, James Rigbie executed a confirmatory deed of the same lot to Joseph Warner, Hugh Ely, Jacob Baldwin and Isaiah Baldwin, trustees, etc. (Liber J. L. G. No. K., folio 347. Land Records of Harford county. First deed, Liber H. W. S. I. A. 1, folios 17 and 18, Land Records of Baltimore County.)

Next in order of establishment we find that of Little Falls, near Fallston, about the year 1738, (not on its present site, however), and Broad Creek, near Dublin, in 1828. A meeting was established at Fawn Grove, York county, Pa., near the Maryland line, many of its members living in Harford. It was held as early as 1780.

The settlement of the meeting at Little Falls calls for more than a passing notice.

William Amos, a resident, large land owner and officer in the militia of the county, was walking on his premises one Sabbath morning, when his meditations and their effect upon his mind were of that character that he called worship. Here he afterwards resorted from a sense of conviction and found satisfaction in continuing the practice. Finally, being joined by several of his neighbors, upon comparing notes and making inquiry, they found their views on religious matters coincided with Friends, and going twenty miles

to the meeting of Gunpowder, in Baltimore county, and their case being favorably considered by that body, they were taken into membership.

William Amos, from being a soldier in the military in the service of his country for the support of national power, became a soldier of the cross, whose weapons are not carnal, but spiritual, and having a gift in the ministry of Christ, was a favored instrument in calling many from "darkness to light, from the power of Satan unto God." Living to an advanced age, he saw his "children's children grow up to usefulness and call him blessed," and now rests in the yard of the home of Garret Amos, one of his descendants, near Winter's Run, on the Bel Air pike.

This sketch does not admit of much in biography, but it may be said that Harford has been the home of many members of this faith whose upright lives and good works have established lasting memorials. Moses Shepherd, founder of the Philanthropic Institution, near Baltimore, bearing his name, was born on Winter's Run, near Bel Air.

Nathan Tyson, first president of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, was at one time a member of Little Falls Meeting. Benj. P. More, a near relative, and at one time a business partner of Johns Hopkins, with his cultivated wife Mary, lived "and died the death of the righteous" near Fallston, where their home life of refinement, generous hospitality and piety have left a lasting impression. At Deer Creek lived John and Susanna Jewett, she a woman of strong mind and a powerful minister, mother of the late Hugh J. Jewett.

At Broad Creek was the home of David G. McCoy,

a man of more than ordinary ability, and one of the earliest promoters of our present excellent school system. In the bridge that spans the Susquehanna at Conowingo is found a lasting monument to his energy and public spirit, for to his efforts was largely due its erection.

Among the ministers of the last century may be named Bartholomew Fussel, ever faithful to the cause he served; Samuel McConnell, of strong mind, judgment and expression; George Reese, whose eloquence in pleading the cause of the Master is well remembered by many; Abel A. Hull, whose dignity of bearing and clearness of thought always impressed his hearers, and Darlington Hoopes, whose plain, simple and earnest pleading of the cause of truth as he saw it, coupled with an unspotted life, still keeps his memory green among those who came within his influence.

From the beginning, Friends have advocated a broad and liberal education, and with their advent in any community the establishment of schools for the guarded education of youth has been a concern with them. Before the establishment of our public schools there were three flourishing schools under the care of Little Falls Meeting. And so they are here, small in numbers, but still an element in the make-up of the county, with no reason to ask the world's pardon for having been born, and no cause for abandoning any of their principles or abatement in their efforts to maintain them.

"There are those that take note that our numbers are small,
New Gibbons who write our decline and our fall;
But the Lord of the seed-field takes care of his own,
And the world shall yet reap what our sowers have sown."*

*A. H. Hull.

CHAPTER XVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

WILLIAM PACA—DR. JOHN ARCHER—COL. THOMAS WHITE—BENJ. BRADFORD NORRIS.

WILLIAM PACA.

William Paca, the second son of John Paca, was born near Abingdon, in what is now Harford county, October 31, 1740. He was educated at the College of Philadelphia, where he graduated June 8, 1759, and on January 14, 1762, he was admitted as a student of law at the Middle Temple, London. After completing his studies there he entered the office of Stephen Bordley, and on April 11, 1764, he commenced the practice of his profession at Annapolis. He, however, retained his connection with his native county, and represented Harford in the State Convention of 1788, which ratified the constitution of the United States. His colleagues from Harford in that convention were Luther Martin, William Pinkney and John Love. In 1771 he was elected a member of the provincial Legislature, and was elected to the first and second Continental Congresses. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence July 4, 1776. On the adoption of the first State constitution he was made a Senator for two years. In 1778 he was appointed chief judge of the Superior Court of Maryland, which office he held until

1780, when he became chief judge of the Court of Appeals in prize and admiralty cases. In 1782 he was elected Governor of Maryland. In 1786 he sat in Congress for a short time, and in the same year was re-elected Governor. In 1789 he was appointed judge of the United States Court for Maryland, which position he held at the time of his death, in 1799. He married a daughter of Samuel Chew as his first wife. His second wife was Anna Harrison, of Philadelphia. His portrait hangs over the judge's seat in the courtroom at Bel Air, and he and Governor Augustus W. Bradford were, in point of public service, the most distinguished men ever born in Harford.

RICHARD DALLAM.

One of the most prominent men in Harford during the Revolution was Richard Dallam, who was the ancestor of the family of Dallams now residing in this county. The first Dallam also bore the name of Richard, and was a nephew of Sarah Jennings, first Duchess of Marlborough. He came from England about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and settled at Joppa, where he practiced law. The subject of this sketch was one of his four sons. The latter served in the Revolutionary War as paymaster, with the title of general of this district. In the Annapolis Convention of June 22, 1774, which protested against the tax on tea, Richard Dallam represented Harford county, his colleagues from this county being John Love, Thomas Bond, John Paca, Edward Hall and Jacob Bond. He also signed the Bush declaration of March, 1775.

He was one of the commissioners named in the

dedimus for the formation of the new county in 1773-4.

He lived in Abingdon in 1786. In a letter from Rev. Thomas Coke to Rev. Mr. Meath, written from Southampton, England, January 23, 1786, requesting the latter to accept the position of head master at Cokesbury College, we find this: "There are several of our principal friends live in the neighborhood (Abingdon). One family (Mr. Dallam's) you'll find very agreeable."

He died in March, 1805.

DR. JOHN ARCHER.

John Archer, M. B., son of Thomas Archer, was born near Churchville, in Harford county (then Baltimore county), May 5, 1741. His grandfather, John Archer, came to America from the vicinity of Londonderry, Ireland, in the early part of the eighteenth century. The family is said to have descended from John de Archer, who came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066, as it is said all the Archers in Great Britain were descended from him. Dr. John Archer was the sole survivor of five children, all the others having died of a malignant fever in infancy, he narrowly escaping death at the same time. He is the ancestor of all the Archers of that family now residing in Harford county. He attended school at Nottingham Academy, in Cecil county, where he was a classmate of Dr. Benjamin Rush. In 1760 he graduated at Princeton with the degree of A. B., and in 1763 received from the same college the degree of A. M.

He studied theology, but on account of a throat affection which impaired his speech, and for other reasons, he was not well qualified for the ministry, and he turned his attention to the study of medicine. He

attended lectures at the College of Philadelphia, the forerunner of the present University of Pennsylvania. On October 18, 1766, he married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Harris, who lived nearby. In the recess of the college Dr. Archer practiced medicine in New Castle county, Del. On June 21, 1768, he graduated as a physician, and as his name came first on the list of the first graduating class, Dr. Archer received the first medical degree ever conferred in America.

In July, 1769, he commenced the practice of his profession in Harford county. He grew rapidly in professional reputation and in the esteem of his neighbors. He took a prominent part in public affairs at the time of the Revolution, organizing on September 16, 1775, a military company at Churchville, and his name is subscribed to the famous Bush declaration. On November 27, 1776, he was chosen an elector for the Senate of Maryland and a member of a committee of observation for Harford county. He was also a delegate to the first constitutional convention of the State, which met at Annapolis in 1776, and which was presided over by Matthew Tilghman. His Harford colleagues in that convention were Jacob Bond, Henry Wilson, Jr., and John Love. This convention also drew up and adopted the bill of rights. In 1776 Dr. John Archer and Gabriel Duval were chosen as presidential electors for the State of Maryland. In 1800 he was elected to Congress by the party of Jefferson, and was re-elected in 1802. His skill as a physician was frequently called into service during his term in Washington as a member of Congress. He died suddenly September 28, 1810, honored and respected by all who

knew him. He was the author of many articles on medicine and surgery, and was an eminent authority in his day in his profession. He was the preceptor of a number of distinguished physicians who came after him, and his house, near Churchville, was at times like a medical college, so numerous were the young men who sougth his tuition. He was the father of Jude Stevenson Archer, who was chief justice of the State. In addition to the public offices held by Dr. Archer, as stated above, he was one of the first of the Lords Justices of this county. His portrait may be seen in the courtroom at Bel Air.

COL. THOMAS WHITE.

Born in London in 1704, of good parentage, Thomas White lost his father at the age of four years. He attended a grammar school at St. Albans, near London, but in 1720, at the age of sixteen, he sailed for Maryland. It is said that he was of the retinue of Charles Calvert, who came out in that year to become governor of the province.

He was apprenticed to a Mr. Stokes to be taught for the profession of law, and the usual fee of one hundred guineas was paid for him. Young White accordingly became a lawyer, but was soon appointed deputy surveyor general for Baltimore county, then comprising also Harford. This was an office of great importance in those times, a position Washington held in his early days in Virginia.

Colonel White became the authority on titles in his county and his certificate was regarded as law. He married Sophia, daughter of Capt. John Hall, of Cranberry. The latter was born in 1658 and in the year

1694 purchased certain tracts of land from Michael Judd, Edward Boothby and others, making a tract of 1,539 acres, which he that year had laid out and surveyed and which he called "Cranberry," being mainly on Bush River.

Capt. John Hall's wife was Martha Gouldsmith, nee Beadle, whom he married July 18, 1693, and who died in 1720. They had seven children. Captain Hall died in August, 1737, and by his will he devised to his children large tracts of land, among which were six hundred acres on Deer Creek; Taylor's Good Hope, four hundred acres; Timber Nest, four hundred and seventy acres; Cranberry, lying west of Mill run, and Jericho, one thousand acres; Harman's Swantown, two hundred acres; The Enlargement and Old Quarter, seven hundred acres; New Quarter, six hundred acres.

To his daughter Sophia, wife of Col. Thomas White, he devised a tract of land called Sophia's Dairy, which is what is now known as the Dairy Farm; part of Hall's Plains and Simmon's Neglect. Colonel White, therefore, through his wife, was the proprietor of large tracts of land, which he added to by the purchase and patent of others, among which were the following tracts: Ah Ah Indeed, Ah Ah the Cow Pasture, Edinburgh, Abbott's Forest, Constantinople, Antrim, Kilkenny, Londonderry, Eaton's Addition, Eaton's Second Addition, Gay's Favor, Hathaway's Hazard, Chance, Rumney Royal, Hammond's Hope, Paradise, Leigh of Leighton, Royal Exchange, Simmond's Neglect, Neighbor's Affinity, Attaway's Trust, Constant Friendship, Harrison's Resolution, etc., etc. These tracts were all large, Ah Ah Indeed, for instance, contained eight hundred and twenty-five acres. In 1777

Colonel White's taxable real estate in Harford county alone, comprised seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-two and one-half acres. The tracts called Ah Ah, just west of Abingdon, have a ghost story connected with them, and children and the colored population to this day have a dread of Ha Ha branch, which crosses the Philadelphia road between Abingdon and Van Bibber. This neighborhood is said to be the haunt of a spectre which at times gives utterances to a blood-curdling "ha ha." The fear of this ghost is as great in this generation as it was two hundred years ago.

By order of the justices of Baltimore county, in 1728, Colonel White made a survey and plat of Bynum's run from its mouth to its spring head, in order to find the direct course, and from thence to run and blaze that direct course.

Patents to Colonel White:

1734, Sokmon's Song, fifty acres, on east side of Bush river.

1736, St. Martin's Ludgate, two hundred and eighty acres. His London birthplace is here evidenced as two of the most prominent points in London are Ludgate Hill and the Church of St. Martin's, in the Fields.

1738, The Royal Exchange, four hundred and eighty acres, on Swan creek.

1746, Montreal, two thousand seven hundred and twenty-five acres.

1747, Ah Ha at a Venture, or Hathaway's Hazard, one hundred and eighty-three acres.

Colonel White and Sophia, his wife, had three children. Sophia, born May 8, 1731, being the only one of the three who married and left descendants. She

married her cousin, Aquila Hall, she and her husband each being grandchildren of Capt. John Hall, of Cranberry. Colonel White's residence was on the Dairy Farm, between the present large brick house and the river, and the remains of this house can yet be found. Aquila Hall built the present Dairy Farm house in 1768. This is one of the largest in the county, even now, and while without ornamentation, is a handsome and imposing structure with a very large hall.

Colonel White was a vestryman of Spesutia Church. He has a large number of descendants now living in Harford, many of them occupying land acquired by him.

In 1745 he removed to Philadelphia, and in May, 1747, married the second time, the name of this wife being Esther Newman. William White, Bishop of Pennsylvania and the first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, was the son of the second marriage. There was a daughter also of this marriage, Mary, who became the wife of Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, the great financier, signer of the Declaration of Independence and United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

Colonel White was a vestryman of Spesutia Church. tained his interests in Harford and died at the Dairy, September 29, 1779, where he was buried. His remains, together with those of Sophia, his wife, were removed in 1877 to Spesutia Church, where they were reinterred in the presence of about sixty of Colonel White's decendants.*

*Meeting of descendants of Col. Thomas White.

JACOB BOND.

The first of this family to take up land within the limits of what is now known as Harford county, was Peter Bond, of Anne Arundel, who came into the colony in the year 1660. He acquired Pleasant Hills, on both sides of the Patapsco, about the mouth of Gwynn's Falls, now included in the city of Baltimore, and patented Harris' Trust, and in 1691 purchased the adjacent tract called Prosperity, lying on both sides of Bush river.

He was twice married, and died in 1705, leaving sons Peter, Thomas, William and John, the two last named being minor children of his second wife, who, after a brief period of mourning (1707), married Philip Washington.

Peter Bond, as heir, succeeded to all the estate of his father except Prosperity and Harris' Trust, which were divided between the three younger sons.

Thomas had already settled in Harford county, and in 1700 married Anne Robertson, of Anne Arundel. He patented, in 1703, Knaves Misfortune, adjacent to the tracts above mentioned, where he built a substantial house in which he lived until his death. This house was on the site of the residence of Mr. John R. Spencer, near Emmorton. The old Bond house is said to have been built of brick imported from England, and part of it was standing up to the time of the erection of the present dwelling by Mr. Lee Magness, about twenty years ago. Thomas Bond died in 1756. This old house is said to have been used as a smallpox hospital about the time of the Revolution. Thomas Bond lies buried

near the house and the location of his grave is still known.

In 1714 he patented Bond's Forest, of three thousand one hundred acres, lying between Bynum's run and the Little Gunpowder Falls, and purchased Cheapside and Poplar Ridge, with other tracts, amounting to about three thousand acres. In 1705 he received five thousand acres, lying in Baltimore county, on the west side of the Susquehanna river, called Bond's Manor. In 1739 he sold a portion of this land to Capt. Thomas Cresap, who thus became involved in the boundary dispute, from which William Penn emerged crowned with success.

Thomas Bond, in 1749, conveyed to his sons Thomas and John, as trustees, part of Bond's Forest, to be laid out conveniently near the main road, including "a house now built intended for a meeting house for the people called Quakers to worship God in, and also a schoolhouse already built."

The records of Gunpowder Meeting show acceptance of this deed in 1753. This was the beginning of the Little Falls Meeting at Fallston.

He was a member of the celebrated grand jury which protested against the removal of the county seat from the Forks of Gunpowder to Joppa, denouncing it as "a palpable, notorious grievance to this county."

Thomas died in 1755, having previously settled each of his sons in comfortable houses on "plantations," and divided his lands among his eight children. His eldest son Thomas married Elizabeth Scott, and was the ancestor of large families of Jarrets, Amos, Bosleys, Howards and Munnikhuysens.

John married Alice Ann Webster, whose descendants are Fells, Lees, Wilsons and Bradfords.

Joshua married Anne Partridge, and was the ancestor of many Lees, Morris, Morrisons and Howards.

Jacob married Fanny Partridge, and from him are descended Prestons, Wilmers, Abbotts, Gittings, Hollands and McCormicks. Sarah married William Fell, whose descendants are Fells, Fews, Dabs, Kennards, Dorseys and Johnsons.

Ann married Edward Fell, and afterwards Giles, and from her are descended Giles and Johnsons.

John, son of Thomas, who married Alice Ann Webster, joined his father-in-law in organizing the Bush River Company, which erected one of the first iron furnaces in the colonies.

Thomas, son of John, married Rebecca, daughter of Tobias Stansbury. He was justice of the peace and judge of the Orphans' Court, and a zealous adherent of the Methodist church.

His eldest son John was an itinerant preacher, and the friend and companion of Bishop Asbury.

His son was Dr. Thomas E. Bond, Sr., a very celebrated preacher and editor of the Christian Advocate, the latter being the father of Dr. Thomas E. Bond, the younger, and Judge Hugh Lennox Bond, recently deceased.

The most prominent of the Bonds from the standpoint of Harford history, was Jacob, who died in November, 1780. He was a prominent member of the Committee of Harford County in the Revolution, having been elected by the people, and was captain of Company Eleven, of Harford militia, in the Revolution, the other officers being Thomas Johnson, first

lieutenant; James McComas, second lieutenant, and Martin Preston, ensign.

Jacob Bond represented Harford county in the convention which met at Annapolis in 1776 and formed the first constitution of the State, his colleagues there being Henry Wilson, Jr., John Love and John Archer.

He was also one of Harford's representatives in the Annapolis convention of June 22, 1774, which protested against the tax on tea, his Harford colleagues being Richard Dallam, John Love, Thomas Bond, John Paca and Benedict Edward Hall.

His children were:

Jacob Bond, Jr.,

Sarah, wife of Bernard Preston,

Martha,

Charlotte,

Ralph,

Dennis, the father of Dr. Elijah Bond,

Ann,

Priscilla.

His will, dated October 2, 1780, is recorded in the Orphans' Court at Bel Air.

Bernard Preston, who married Sarah Bond, above named, was born in 1756. He built the large stone house between Bel Air and Hickory now owned by Mr. John B. Wysong, his great-grandson. Bernard's father was James Preston, born in 1713, and the latter's father was the first settler on that property, viz., James Preston, the son of James Preston, who was the son of Thomas, named in the will of Richard Preston of Patuxent as "Thomas Preston of the Cliffs."

BENJAMIN BRADFORD NORRIS.

About the year 1690, Benjamin Norris, the elder, settled in Harford county, (then Baltimore county), and lived at a farm he named Everly Hills, now owned by the Hon. Herman Stump, and called by him Waverly. He became possessed of a tract of land extending from Bynum's Run, in a section back of what is now the Farnandis estate, to the Little Falls.

Benjamin Bradford Norris was the first of the name, being called after his grandfathers, Benjamin Norris and William Bradford, the Christian name of one and the family name of the other.

John Norris was the father of a large family, seven of whom were sons. His eldest son John married Susanna Bradford. They had the first house that was ever built at Mt. Pleasant, now the home of Mr. G. Smith Norris. Part of this house is still standing. It was built early in the eighteenth century. John's eldest son was Benjamin Bradford Norris, who was educated in Harford. Bradford Norris married Elizabeth Richardson. The two had quite a large family; only two sons, however. Bradford Norris was one of the signers of the Harford Declaration of Independence. He was also a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, and served in a company raised and commanded by his brother, Jacob Norris, who became a colonel. They were with Washington in his campaign in Delaware and Jersey. Jacob Norris was severely wounded, and received a pension for the balance of his life. He was buried in the Methodist graveyard in Bel Air. The headstone bears the following inscription:

DIED
IN MARCH, 1807,
JACOB NORRIS,
AN OFFICER
OF THE 6TH MARYLAND REGIMENT
IN THE WAR OF THE
REVOLUTION.
TO HIS MEMORY THIS PILLAR IS RAISED
BY HIS DAUGHTER SOPHIA.

Benjamin Bradford Norris was very highly esteemed by the people of his community, and was appointed to represent them in the first Legislature that was convened after the State government was established. Of his sons, one died in infancy, and the other died of yellow fever in Norfolk at the age of twenty-one.

Benjamin Bradford Norris died in April, 1790, and his administrators were Eliabzeth Norris and Jacob Norris.

One of Jacob Norris' sons was a commander in the United States Navy, and was lost at sea on the Hornet.

John Norris, another of the brothers Norris, was one of the incorporators, and represented the Church of England when Union Chapel was built near Wilna.

CHAPTER XVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL—CONTINUED.

REV. JOHN COLEMAN—WILLIAM BRADFORD—JOHN STUMP, OF STAFFORD—WILLIAM SMITHSON—AQUILA HALL—WILLIAM MORGAN—COL. IGNATIUS WHEELER—COL. JOHN STREETT—DANIEL SCOTT—SAMUEL CALWELL.

REV. JOHN COLEMAN.

An early settler in Harford county was Rev. John Coleman, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman and a soldier of the Revolutionary War. He was usually known as "Parson" Coleman, and many traditions of him still remain among descendants of his former parishioners in Baltimore and Harford counties. He was a native of Dinwiddie county, Va., and studied for the ministry under the supervision of Rev. Devereux Jarrett, of that county and State, whose autobiography, in the shape of letters addressed to Rev. Mr. Coleman, was published by the latter after the death of Mr. Jarrett. Mr. Coleman was ready for ordination into the ministry at the time, or shortly after the breaking out of the War of Independence. His clerical intentions, however, did not prevent his taking part with his fellow-countrymen in that struggle, and he and a brother accordingly joined the patriotic forces. They chanced to be serving under Gen. Anthony Wayne, in Chester county, Pa., when that terrible massacre was prepetrated near what was

known as Paoli Tavern, on the Lancaster road. In giving an acount of the affair, Lossing, in his book of the Revolution, says in substance:

"Gen. Wayne lay encamped with fifteen hundred men and two cannon in a secluded spot on the night of September 20, 1777. The British General Howe, at the time occupying Philadelphia, was informed by a Tory of the situation, and sent Gen. Grey with a large force to surprise the camp at midnight and slaughter the patriot forces. The night proved to be dark and stormy, and our forces were taken completely unawares and butchered by the bayonet, no quarter under orders of the Commander Grey being shown to those denominated rebels. A Hessian sergeant afterwards said: 'We killed three hundred of the rebels with the bayonet. I stuck them myself like so many pigs until the blood ran out of the touch hole of my musket.' 'Remember Paoli!' was after this adopted as a war cry by Wayne's forces on many a field, where the massacre was in part at least avenged."

The subject of this sketch fortuitously escaped death on the occasion referred to, but his brother was among the slain. Mr. Coleman, after the war, went to England, and was there ordained for the ministry. He came shortly afterwards to Maryland, and was pastor for a number of years at Trinity Church, near Long Green Valley, and the Manor Church (St. James), and also at St. Thomas' Church, Garrison Forest, all in Baltimore county. He afterwards removed to Harford, having in the meanwhile married Pleasance Goodwin, a niece of Gen. Charles Ridgely, of Hampton. This gentleman presented to the newly married couple a valuable farm of about three hundred

acres, now divided into several properties, situated near Watervale, about three miles west of Bel Air, purchased from Lemuel Howard, whereon Parson Coleman lived with his family until his death, in the year 1816. It was during his ministry in this parish that Christ Church (Rock Spring) was built in the year 1805, and he became its first rector, and so remained during the balance of his life. Six children were born to him, but the only daughter, Rebecca Ridgely, was the only child that survived to years of maturity. She married Capt. John Yellott, of Dulaney's Valley, Baltimore county, and was the mother of Mary Anderson, wife of Rev. John Anderson, Elizabeth Maynadier, wife of Henry G. Maynadier, Jeremiah, John, George, Coleman and Washington Yellott. Of these only Hon. Gorge Yellott, of Towson, lately chief judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, survives. The descendants of others, however, still remain in Baltimore and Harford counties, among whom are Hon. Geo. Y. Maynadier, of Harford; Major John I. Yellott, and Geo. W. Yellott, of Baltimore county, and Mrs. E. L. F. Hardcastle, of Talbot county."

WILLIAM BRADFORD.

William Bradford, Sr., was of English ancestry, his family having come originally from Yorkshire, where Bradfords bearing the same family arms were found upon the Manor of that name, in the reign of Henry III. He was the son of William Bradford and Elizabeth Lightbody, who came to Maryland early in the eighteenth century, and settled upon land at the head of Bush river. His father was one of the early schoolmasters of the colony. He was commissioned by the

Bishop of London to teach on the plantations and became later on a soldier in the Colonial Army with the rank of captain.

The subject of this sketch was born in 1739 at his father's home place, on Bynum's Run, just across which lived his near neighbor, Aquila Hall. He obtained a good education under his father's tuition, and he also received an early training in the doctrine of the Christian religion, in which his family had for generations been more or less conspicuous. His father had been registrar, clerk and vestryman in St. John's Parish, and he succeeded him as a member of the same vestry. His paternal grandfather was John Bradford, a merchant of London, whose brother, Samuel Bradford, was Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, and his paternal grandmother was Mary Skinner, daughter of Matthew Skinner, M. D., of London, and a granddaughter of Robert Skinner, Bishop of Bristol. Several of his ancestors had also been closely connected in an official way with St. Ann's Parish, London. His paternal great grandfather, William Bradford, was a parish officer therein during the great plague of 1665, and of whom it is recorded that "so conscientious was he in the performance of his duties that he remained in London, giving his personal attention to the sick and dying, though he removed his family to Islington."

The latter's only children were, as stated above, John and Samuel, and a daughter Hannah, who married Joseph Presbury, of London, and whose son, James Presbury, came to Maryland and settled near his cousin, William Bradford. He was the ancestor of the Presbury family of Maryland.

William Bradford, Sr., became a pronounced patriot, as did also his only brother, George Bradford. Both he and his brother were elected members of the Harford Committee of 1775, the latter of whom would, no doubt, have been a signer, too, of Harford's "Declaration of Independence" had he been present at the time.

The "senior" which William Bradford suffixed to his name when he signed the declaration, and which was something unusual for him to do, was to designate him from his nephew of the same name, who was also an ardent patriot and a lieutenant in Capt. Alexander Lawson Smith's Company of Fort Washington fame. It was an earnest of the intense responsibility which he assumed, when he so solemnly pledged himself to the sacred cause of his country. In September, 1775, he organized Company No. 13 of Harford minute men, and was its captain. He was married in 1764 to Sarah McComas, to whom were born eleven children, one of whom, Samuel Bradford, married Jane Bond, and lived for many years in Bel Air. Samuel was the father of Augustus W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland during the Civil War.

William Bradford lived adjoining his brother upon a tract containing about three hundred acres, called "Littleton," where he died in 1794.

JOHN STUMP, OF STAFFORD.

John Stump and Mary, his wife, were Prussians of wealth and culture, who came to Maryland about the year 1700. The name of his European ancestors is said to have been spelled *Stumpf*. John Stump was a cousin of Baron Friederich von der Trenck, the

younger of the two famous kinsman of that name, who figured conspicuously during the reign of Frederick the Great. John Stump purchased a large tract of land near the present town of Perryville, in Cecil county, where he died in 1747, having divided his property by will between his only surviving children, John and Henry. In that year, or in the next, Henry Stump removed to the valley of Deer Creek, in Harford county, then part of Baltimore county, where he had purchased a farm. He married Rachel Perkins, by whom he had several children, and many of his descendants are living in Harford and Cecil counties. He was the ancestor of the Honorable John H. Price, once judge of the judicial circuit composed of Baltimore, Cecil and Harford counties; of the Hon. Henry Stump, formerly judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, and of the latter's nephew, the Hon. Frederick Stump, recently a judge of the Second Judicial Circuit. John Stump married Hannah, daughter of William Husbands, a descendant on the female side of Augustine Herman, (whence the name of Herman in the Stump family), of Bohemia Manor. In 1796 he, too, removed to Harford, having sold his own property, and that inherited by his wife, consisting of several farms. He died in 1797, leaving three children--Hannah, who married her cousin, John Stump, son of Henry, above mentioned; Herman, who married Elizabeth Dallam, and John. Elizabeth Dallam subsequently married Abraham Jarrett, and was the mother of Capt. A. Lirngan Jarrett, for many years clerk of the Circuit Court for Harford county. John was born April 19, 1753, and married October 3, 1779, Cassandra, daughter of Henry Wilson, a Quaker of much influence, who was

noted for his patriotic zeal during the Revolution. Henry, the brother of Cassandra, was a member of the Committee of Observation of his native county, and was conspicuous in collecting and forwarding supplies for the relief of the people of Boston during its blockade by the British squadron. He and John Archer, M. B., several of whose descendants subsequently inter-married with the Stump family, were chosen in November, 1776, by popular vote, "electors of a Senate of Harford county," and were also members of the Provincial Convention. John Stump, after acquiring by his industry and enterprise, an estate which was at that time probably the largest in the State, died at his residence, "Stafford," near the mouth of Deer Creek, in 1816, leaving each of his eight children wealthy. He was in business, and had mills at Stafford, Rock Run and Bush, in Harford county, and at Alexandria, in Virginia. He was probably the leading merchant and manufacturer of his day in the State. He signed in 1776 the Association of the Freemen of Maryland. John Stump's partners in business were his brother Herman Stump, John Wilson, Samuel Carter and John Thomas Ricketts. John Stump built several vessels at Rock Run and Havre de Grace, and shipped flour and other things directly from the Susquehanna to England. His son, John Wilson, besides being engaged in agricultural pursuits, was at the head of an extensive commercial firm in Baltimore city, having as his partner Hon. James W. Williams, who married his sister, and who, in 1841, represented in Congress Harford and Cecil counties. Mr. John W. Stump, whilst returning on one of his vessels from France, in 1814, when the British fleet was in Chesapeake bay, barely escaped

capture, and reached the city of Baltimore in time to participate in its defence as aide to Gen. Stricker. On January 13, 1814, he married Sarah, daughter of Col. James Biays, a large shipping merchant of Baltimore, who owned many vessels, and aided materially in building up the commerce of the city. John W. Stump was the father of Hon. Herman Stump, President of the Maryland Senate, member of Congress and Commissioner-General of Immigration. Colonel Biays commanded the cavalry at the battle of North Point, and in the official reports of that battle was highly commended for his efficiency. There now reside in Harford county many descendants of John Stump, of Stafford, among whom are Stumps, Lees, Archers, Constables, Smithsons. Ann, daughter of John Stump, of Stafford, was the mother of Hon. Henry W. Archer.

WILLIAM SMITHSON.

A large land owner and venerated judge and citizen was William Smithson, who was born in the year 1745. He built and for thirty-five years occupied his residence, which is now called the Farnandis Homestead, near Bel Air, and died there January 17, 1809. The house was built by him in 1774, the year of the formation of the county, and compares favorably now with the best of our modern dwellings. William Smithson, although a man of wealth, was an ardent friend of liberty, and advocated that cause in the Revolution. We find his name subscribed to the Bush declaration of March, 1775, and he was one of the first of the Lord's Justices of the county. On the adoption of the new judiciary system he became one of the three judges of the Circuit Court for Harford county, and occupied a seat in

the old courthouse in Bel Air, his colleagues being Henry Ridgely and Benedict Edward Hall.

William Smithson owned the large tract of land near Bel Air, now designated as the "Homestead" farm. On his death in 1809, leaving no children, after making provision for his widow, he devised his land to his niece Elizabeth, wife of Col. Harry Dorsey, and to her brother William, both of whom were the children of the testator's brother Daniel, and both of whom had been reared in the home of their uncle William. Elizabeth's share of the land was entailed by the will to her daughter Mary, who became the wife of William Farnandis, and the mother of Hon. Henry D. Farnandis, recently deceased. Mrs. Mary Farnandis' death antedated that of her distinguished son Henry only about twelve years, and both of them are well remembered for their hospitality, courtesy and unswerving fidelity to their friends. This latter quality seems to have been a characteristic of the family, and was pre-eminent in Mr. Henry D. Farnandis, whose memory will ever be cherished by the bar of his county, of which he was its brightest ornament.

Elizabeth Dorsey had but one daughter, the Mary Farnandis above stated.

William Smithson, Jr., has a number of descendants at present residing in Harford county, among whom are the Smithsons, Forwoods, Websters, Govers, Bonds and Bulls. Mr. William S. Forwood, Jr., clerk of the Circuit Court for Harford County, is his great grandson. Besides the "Homestead," William Smithson, Sr., owned land between Bel Air and the Catholic Church at Hickory, which he had bought of Thomas Pycraft Presbury.

"THE HOMESTEAD," NEAR BEL AIR, BUILT BY WILLIAM SMITHSON, 1774

His will, admitted to probate January 25, 1809, was witnessed by John Guyton, Joseph Robinson and John Reardon. The testator's wife Elizabeth, and his son-in-law, Henry Dorsey, were named as executors.

His long and honorable official career shows the estimation in which he was held by the public, and he died full of years and honors.

Just outside the southeasterly limits of Belair, and along the division line between the Fulford and Homestead farms, is the old graveyard of the Smithson and Farnandis families. After diligent search the headstone over the grave of William Smithson was found, nearly sunk in the ground and quite hidden by the weeds and grass. On the tomb is this inscription:

In Memory
of
William Smithson,
Who Departed This Life January 17, 1809,
Aged 64 Years.

AQUILA HALL.

Aquila Hall was born in Harford, then Baltimore county, January 10, 1727. He was a son of Aquila, who was the youngest son of John Hall, of Cranberry, and was one of the most prominent of all the men of Harford in the early days. In 1763 he was elected to the House of Delegates to represent Baltimore county, his colleagues being Charles Ridgely, Thomas C. Deye and Walter Tolley. In 1762 he was sheriff of Baltimore county. Aquila Hall is the second in the list of commissioners named by the Act of Assembly for the

formation of Harford county. By virtue of the Dedimus indorsed on the commission for forming the new county, he administered the oaths to his fellow-justices on the first day of the organization of the county government, March 22, 1774, his colleagues on the bench being Thomas Bond, Jeremiah Sheredine, Benedict Edward Hall, William Webb and Aquila Paca.

The first court for the county was held in a house at Harford Town, or Bush, owned by him and occupied by Thomas Miller, who was named as sheriff of the county.

In the famous Bush declaration of March, 1775, the name of Aquila Hall is the first on the list. He was zealous in the cause of his country in the Revolution, and on September 9, 1775, organized a military company, of which he was elected captain, with Samuel Griffith, first lieutenant; Jacob Forwood, second lieutenant, and John Chancey, ensign.

On June 11, 1774, he presided over a meeting at Bush, at which resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with Boston in her tax troubles, and at which a committee was appointed to meet the committees of other counties in this province to consult and agree on the most effectual means to preserve our constitutional rights and liberties, etc.

By the State Convention, which convened December 7, 1775, resolutions were passed January 1, 1776, looking to the formation of a proper military force for the State, and for the Upper Battalion of Harford, Aquila Hall was named as colonel, with John Love as lieutenant-colonel; Josias Carvil Hall, first major; Dr. John Archer, second major, and Richard Dallam, quartermaster.

THE DAIRY FARM HOUSE, BUILT BY AQUILA HALL, 1768

The General Assembly on June 29, 1777, selected lieutenants for the various counties, and Aquila Hall was named for Harford.

The last record of Aquila Hall in public life is to be found in the meeting of the court at Bush, March 23, 1779, at which time he was present as one of the Lords Justices. He died in April, 1779, leaving the following children, viz: Thomas Hall, James White Hall, William Hall, John Hall, Edward Hall, Charlotte Hall, Mary Hall, Sophia Hall and Martha Hall.

His wife was his first cousin, Sophia, daughter of Col. Thomas White, whom he married February 14, 1750, and who died in 1785, aged fifty-four years.

Aquila Hall built the large brick house at "Sophia's Dairy" in 1768.

WILLIAM MORGAN.

William Morgan was born in 1744 near the Trappe Church, in Harford county, and was the son of Edward Morgan, who had come to that section three years previously. Part of the house in which William was born is still standing. He married Cassandra Lee, a Quakeress, daughter of James Lee, and was the father of nine children, viz: Elizabeth, who married Thos. S. Chew; Sarah, who married Joseph Hopkins; Cassandra, wife of Zaccheus O. Bond; Edward Morgan; Elliner, who married John Hopkins; James L. Morgan; Mary, the wife of Ephraim Hopkins; Martha, who remained single, and Margaret, also unmarried. William Morgan owned large tracts of land on Deer Creek, among his lands being "Simmon's Choice," "Simmon's Neglect," "Freeland's Mount," "Planters'

Paradise," part of "Arabia Petrea," "Miller's Attempt." He died in November, 1795, at the age of fifty-one years.

William Morgan was a man of great prominence in his day, and his career shows the public estimation in which he was held. The archives of Maryland show that he was commissioned a captain in the Revolution. He was also a signer of the Bush declaration of March, 1775. His will is recorded in the office of the Register of Wills at Bel Air, and his signature is as bold and clear as on the day it was signed—November 5, 1795. The executors named in his will were his brother, Robert Morgan, and Edward Prigg. The personal estate, as exhibited in the Orphans' Court, was about twenty thousand dollars, which, with his large landed interest, indicates that he was a rich man. A number of his descendants now reside in Harford, and are all people of influence and prominence.

COL. IGNATIUS WHEELER.

A very prominent man in Harford county in Revolutionary times was Col. Ignatius Wheeler, who lived on his estate called Deer Park, near the present Ady Postoffice, in the Fifth election district.

He was first lieutenant of Company No. 16 of Harford militia, the other officers of which were William Webb, captain; William Fisher, Jr., second lieutenant; John Webb, Jr., ensign.

Besides Deer Park, which is a large tract, Colonel Wheeler owned the fertile estate called Belle Farm, comprising a large part of the present Pylesville section, one of the finest portions of the county, now as well as in early days.

A large portion of Belle Farm is now owned by the Jenkins and McAtee families, who are direct descendants of Colonel Wheeler, and the estate has thus remained in the Wheeler heirs.

The farm called Garden Spot, belonging to the late Joshua Rutledge, near the Rocks of Deer Creek, belonged to Colonel Wheeler, who was an ancestor of Mr. Rutledge.

In the Maryland Legislature for the sessions 1786 and 1787, Colonel Wheeler was one of the delegates from Harford county.

He died on his estate of Deer Park in August, 1793, and his will, dated July 13 of that year, is recorded in the office of the Register of Wills of Harford County in Liber A. J. No. R., folio 217.

His children were: Monica, who married Jacob Rutledge, whose descendants now living in Harford county are Rutledges, Stephensons and Hollands. John W. Rutledge and Ignatius Rutledge were her sons.

Treacy (or Teresa), who married Capt. Henry McAtee, from whom are sprung the present McAtee, Richardson and Raphel families in Harford county, and also Streetts.

Henriette, who remained single.

Mary Ann (Polly), who married Samuel Brown, who, after the death of Mary, married her sister Elizabeth.

From Elizabeth are descended the present Jenkins family in Harford and Baltimore counties, Elizabeth's daughter Ann Maria having married Ignatius Jenkins, of Dulaney's Valley, Baltimore county.

Bennet was the progenitor of the present Wheeler family in Harford county.

Ignatius never married.

Frank Wheeler was the ancestor of the Wheeler family in Baltimore county, and of Adys and Burkes in Harford and Baltimore counties. By Colonel Wheeler's will his brother Joseph and John Lee Gibson, who had married Colonel Wheeler's sister, were left executors and trustees.

John Lee Gibson was the first clerk of the Circuit Court for Harford County (not counting Alex. Lawson).

Colonel Wheeler lies buried at St. Ignatius Church, Hickory.*

COL. JOHN STREETT.

The Streett family is one of the oldest in Harford county. Three brothers—David, Thomas and John—came to America from London early in the eighteenth century. One, John, went to Philadelphia; David settled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and Thomas in Harford (then Baltimore) county, Maryland.

Rev. Nicholas Streett, who was born in London in 1603, the year of the death of Queen Elizabeth, and who came to America in 1637-8 and settled at Taunton, Mass., and afterwards became a distinguished theologian, is said to have been of the same family as the Harford County Streetts.

Thomas Streett, before the Revolution, took out a patent for seven hundred acres of land above the Rocks of Deer Creek, called Streett's Hunting Ground, part of which is yet in the possession of his descendants.

Thomas Streett was residing on this property in 1774, at the time of the foundation of the county.

*Mr. P. H. Rutledge, a descendant of Col. Wheeler, assisted in the preparation of the above.

Besides a large number of the name now in Harford many other prominent families here are descended from Thomas Streett. Among them are Williams, Fendal, Waters, Bell, Gladden, Baldwin, Glenn, Whiteford, Cairnes, Amos, Den Bow, Bevard, St. Clair, Holmes and many others.

Col. John Streett was born in the year 1762 in what is now Marshall's district of Harford county, where he died in the year 1837. His wife's name was Martha St. Clair. He was an extensive farmer, owning more than three thousand acres. He was also a successful business man and was prominent in the politics of the county, serving twelve times consecutively in the Maryland Legislature as a representative from Harford.

At the time of the British attack upon Baltimore, in September, 1814, a call was made for troops from the surrounding country. Colonel Streett marched with his cavalry command from Harford county to the defence of that city, and served with the brigade of cavalry at North Point. In his command as officers were Capt. Clem Butler and Capt. McAtee, and several of Colonel Streett's sons also served under him.

The children of Col. John Streett were:

James, born August 22, 1789.

Mary, who married Henry Amos.

John, born 1791.

William.

Shadrach.

Thomas, who married Catherine Merryman.

St. Clair, born 1798, who married Miss Jarrett.

Dr. Abraham J., born in 1800; married Elizabeth Streett.

Charlotte, who married Silas Baldwin.

DANIEL SCOTT.

Daniel Scott was a native of Harford, being one of the seven children of Aquila Scott, whose ancestors for generations had been planters and large landowners in Baltimore and Harford counties, one of them having given the land to Baltimore county on which the first courthouse at Joppa was built, and when Harford was established and the new county seat was chosen at Scott's Oldfields, now Bel Air, the subject of the present sketch conveyed to the county the ground upon which the courthouse and jail are still standing.

He was the surveyor of the county and was elected a member of the Committee of Harford from Bush River Lower Hundred, and was one of the signers of Harford's famous declaration.

Daniel Scott died about the year 1828, leaving an only child, Otho Scott, who became the leading member of the bar of Harford county and one of the most distinguished lawyers in Maryland.

The latter, in 1860, codified the Laws of Maryland, condensing into two volumes all the varied and unskillfully framed laws passed in the State since its foundation. The Code of 1860 stands as a monument to his memory, many leading lawyers pronouncing it the best code ever produced. It is peculiarly appropriate that his portrtait now adorns the courtroom at Bel Air, which was the theatre of many of his achievements.

It is a singular fact that a majority of the descendants of the signers of the Harford declaration still live in their native county, many on the very farms worked for generations by their ancestors, and the late Daniel

Scott was a conspicuous example of this, he having resided on the same land which had been in his family for more than two centuries. This continued possession and occupancy of the land speaks volumes for the healthfulness and beauty of Harford and attests the love of the descendants for the land of their illustrious ancestors.

SAMUEL CALWELL.

Samuel Calwell was born in Harford (then Baltimore) county, of Irish and Scotch parentage, and was a resident of Bush River Lower Hundred, at that time one of the largest districts in the county. He married Ann Richardson, whose family was a prominent one locally, and lived for many years on a farm called the Grove, on Winter's run, near the present Almshouse, a part of this land being now in the possession of Mr. George Steigler. His life seems to have been a quiet and uneventful one, as few reminiscences have been handed down to his descendants.

In February, 1775, he was elected a member of the Committee of Harford County to represent, with nine other members, the Bush River Lower Hundred, and was present at Harford Town on March 22, 1775, when he signed the memorable declaration of that date. Samuel Calwell survived that interesting event about twenty-five years and died in the year 1800.

One of his sons, James Calwell, migrated to Virginia, and was the founder and owner of the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, which he conducted for many years, helping to make it one of the most celebrated summer resorts in the United States, and some of his descendants are still living there.

Another son, William, established himself as a merchant in Bel Air, and died in the early part of the last century.

A third son, Thomas, removed to Baltimore and established large and successful flour mills there. The last named was the father of sixteen children, some of whose descendants are still living in Baltimore and Harford counties and in other states. A grandson, Joseph Cushing Calwell, a retired merchant, is living in Brooklyn, N. Y.; another grandson, William G. Wetherall, whose father's family settled in Harford over a century ago, is a prominent iron merchant of Baltimore city, and James S. Calwell, a member of the bar of Baltimore, whose summer home is in Harford, is another grandson, whose children by his marriage with the daughter and only child of the late Daniel Scott and his wife, Cordelia Scott (nee Norris), are descendants of three signers of the Harford declaration, that noble band of patriots who risked their lives and fortunes that they and their posterity might enjoy constitutional government, viz: Samuel Calwell, Daniel Scott and Benjamin Bradford Norris.

ISAAC WEBSTER.
SAMUEL WEBSTER.
RICHARD WEBSTER.

The Webster family is one of the oldest in Harford, and has furnished of its members some of the most distinguished men in the county, among these being the Isaac, Samuel and Richard above named, Captain John A. Webster, of the war of 1812 fame, and the late Col. Edwin H. Webster, a distinguished lawyer,

president of the Maryland Senate, colonel of the Seventh Maryland Regiment, which he organized, member of Congress and twice Collector of the Port of Baltimore. As the scope of this book does not reach past the war of 1812, it is with Isaac, Samuel and Richard that this sketch is especially to deal. The Webster family is of English and Scotch origin, the first to cross the ocean being John, who settled in Virginia, and was known as John of Roanoke; Isaac, who was the progenitor of the present Webster family here; Samuel and Michael. There are patents now in possession of the family for land in this county, bearing date in the seventeenth century. The original representatives of the Websters in this county were of diversified religious belief, some being Quakers and others Episcopalians, many of the present generation being Presbyterians and Methodists. The family coat of arms is a swan feeding its young. A very old seal showing this crest is now in possession of the family.

John Webster was born in 1670, and lived to be eighty-five years of age. His will, dated in 1751, is recorded in the old Will Records of Baltimore County. A son John had died before the testator, and in the latter's will he provides for his children as follows: Sarah, Michael, Samuel, Aliceanna and the Isaac above named.

Samuel, the son of John, was born in 1710, and married Elizabeth Dallam. He was a prominent man in his day and held the important and lucrative office of tobacco inspector at Joppa, then one of the principal ports of the State. Samuel's son, Richard, was born April 7th, 1741, on the family homestead near Calvary,

in Harford County, and he died in the old stone family residence. He was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of William Lester. Of this union there were three children: John, Samuel and Richard, the latter being the father of Mr. James Webster, now living in the county. His second wife was Phoebe, daughter of George Smith, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, whose children were: George, Elizabeth, William W., Sarah, Isaac, Wesley, Henry and Phoebe. Henry was the father of Col. Edwin H. Webster and of Mr. William Webster, who now resides on the home place.

Isaac, the son of John, was a leading man in the county before and at the time of the Revolution. He was a member of the Bush River Company, and was a man of wealth and position. His daughter, Aliceanna, married John Bond, of Baltimore Town, who was also a member of the Bush River Company. Aliceanna Bond, daughter of John Bond and Aliceanna Webster, his wife, on May 30th, 1767, married Thomas Kell at Fell's Point, Baltimore. They moved shortly afterwards to Kellville, Harford County, which was their home for the remainder of their lives. The issue of this marriage were:

Alice Kell, June 2nd, 1768.
Elizabeth Kell, July 10th, 1769.
Pamelia Kell, August 5th, 1770.
John Bond Kell, July 16th, 1771.
Thomas Kell, September 22nd, 1772.
Isaac Kell, August 17th, 1774.
Wesley Kell, } Twins, June, 1776.
Aliceanna Kell, }

William Kell, April 20th, 1777.
Nathan Kell, December 28th, 1778.
Aliceanna Kell, August 15th, 1780.
Elizabeth Kell, October 26th, 1781.
Elizabeth Kell, May 26th, 1783.
Anne Kell, April 25th, 1785.
Harriet Ann Kell, May 23rd, 1786.

The Thomas Kell, born September 27th, 1772, was Judge, Clerk of the Court in Baltimore, and the only native of Harford who was ever Attorney General of the State of Maryland. The latter's daughter, Elizabeth, on November 10th, 1835, married Augustus W. Bradford, who was born in Bel Air, on January 9th, 1806, and was Governor of Maryland during the Civil War.

A portion of the house in which Governor Bradford was born is now standing and is part of the residence of his son, Mr. Samuel Webster Bradford, on Main street, Bel Air.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE WAR OF 1812.

NATIONAL CONDITIONS—WEAK FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—VALUABLE ASSISTANCE BY THE FRENCH—FORT MCHENRY—NORTH POINT—CAPT. JOHN A. WEBSTER, COL. WILLIAM SMITH AND COL. JOHN STREETT, ALL OF HARFORD, ASSIST IN THE DEFENCE OF BALTIMORE—SKETCH OF CAPTAIN WEBSTER—BRITISH ATTACK UPON HAVRE DE GRACE—JOHN O'NEIL—COLONEL SMITH'S 42D REGIMENT.

There are old men yet with us who in their youth have seen soldiers of the Revolution, but even young men can remember soldiers of the war of 1812, and the meetings of veterans of that war held annually in Baltimore have only within the past decade ceased on account of the death of the last survivors. Many men of middle age now living in Harford had fathers who served in that war. Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Capt. John A. Webster, a participant in that conflict, reached his journey's end at his home, "The Mount," in the first district, on July 4, 1877, and so the events of that time in a certain sense may be considered modern. The causes of that war are well known, and the victories on the sea and disasters on land are too familiar to be recounted here. The successful financial system of Hamilton had not been kept up. Jefferson became President 1801, and with him came in the doctrines of individual liberty, States rights and poor

finances. Under the administration of Jefferson and Madison the public taste for home government, State sovereignty and equal rights was freely indulged, but the arm of the federal power was allowed to become weak and feeble, so that when the time came for the nation to act as such and resist the encroachment of her most bitter enemy, the loose fabric of the Federal Government, as then administered, was entirely inadequate to the situation. Here again fortune came to our side in the assistance rendered by France. In the Revolution, when the English held our large cities, while the army of Washington was suffering from cold and hunger at Valley Forge, while the British lived in comfort and plenty in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, when the conservative element of the country, many of whom had come from Severn and from Clyde and from the banks of Shannon, were asking themselves whether the game was worth carrying on, the news, long delayed, which finally came, that the French government had decided to assist us, revived the drooping spirits of the patriots and inspired them to press on to victory. And at that final struggle at Yorktown, when the army of Cornwallis was surrounded by that of Washington, out in the bay was the fleet of De Grasse, and the forces of Rochambeau were assisting the American Army, the presence of the French contributing much to the final result.

And so in the war of 1812, while we were doing the best we could with our improvised army, we had a friend in France whose wooden walls on sea were sufficient to monopolize the attention of the British fleet. The traveler in London who passes along the Strand sees at Trafalgar Square, high over the beating hearts

of that great city, the column erected to Nelson, and on it, leaning against a capstan, the one-armed sailor who gave his life for his country in the cockpit of the Victory; and when one remembers that Nelson's triumphs were over the French alone, and what a relief passed through the hearts of the people of England at the victory of Trafalgar, we may know that the French were no mean rivals of the English, even on the seas. And thus in the war of 1812, when England had to contend with her ancient rival, as well as with her defiant daughter across the sea, the double burden was more than she could withstand.

The events of the war were startling and contradictory. While on the seas the natural quality of the American sailor asserted itself, and victories were often obtained over great odds; on the land for the most part the battles ended in disaster to the American side. There is one great exception—that of Jackson at New Orleans—who infused into his hastily recruited soldiers something of his indomitable spirit, and won out a victory with a loss of but thirteen men, while two thousand of the enemy went down before his guns. In the history of the world there is scarcely such a record for disparity of losses, except in the naval engagements at Manila and Santiago de Cuba, nearly a hundred years later, when the American fleets utterly destroyed the forces of Spain, hundreds of the enemy being killed or captured, with the loss of but one American life in both engagements.

At the commencement of hostilities a number of companies in the State offered their services to the Federal Government, but the national finances were in such a miserable condition that they could only be accepted

at the charge of the State. In the city of Baltimore nearly a regiment was sent forward under the command of Col. Wm. H. Winder, the expense of the command being defrayed by private subscription, about fifteen thousand dollars being raised in this way. Indeed, the defence of Baltimore, a large city, within forty miles of the national capital, depended largely on State aid and private contributions.

In the attack by the British fleet on Fort McHenry, Captain John A. Webster, of Harford, rendered valuable service to his country and won well-merited fame. Captain Webster was born at "The Mount," about five miles from Bel Air, on September 19, 1789. He was the son of Samuel Webster and Margaret Adams, his wife, the latter, being a member of the distinguished Adams family of Massachusetts, which gave two Presidents to the country. The first Websters came to this country early in the eighteenth century from England, and settled, Isaac and Richard in Maryland, Michael in New England, and John in Virginia, where he was known as John of Roanoke. Daniel Webster, the great Senator, came from the New England branch. When fourteen years old Captain Webster began his life on the sea by sailing for South America in a merchant vessel, and afterwards made many voyages to foreign ports. At the beginning of the war of 1812 he was appointed a third lieutenant by Commodore Barney on the privateer Rossie, and served during the whole period of the war.

On the organization of the Flotilla at Baltimore he was made sailing master in the navy, and had charge of one of the barges. He was with Commodore Barney in all his engagements. At the request of General

Smith, he was detached from his appointment and ordered to command the six-gun battery between Forts McHenry and Covington, and was the first to discover and open fire on the British ships on the night of September 13, 1814, and remained on duty during the engagement, though he was twice wounded. In recognition of his services he was presented with two handsome gold-mounted swords—one by the State of Maryland and the other by the city of Baltimore. The National Government gave him a pension of twenty dollars per month and paid for property lost by him.

On March 1, 1816, President Madison appointed him a sailing master in the United States Navy, in which position he served for a considerable time, and on account of his experience and nautical skill he was frequently assigned to perform important duties outside the line of his official position.

On February 8, 1816, he was married to Miss Rachel Biays, daughter of Col. Joseph Biays, who, with his brother James, had served in the Revolution.

On November 22, 1819, President Madison issued Captain Webster a commission as captain in the revenue marine, which position he held at the time of his death—July 4, 1877.

While in the revenue marine, Captain Webster performed important services, among them being his command of eight revenue vessels to act with the army and navy against Vera Cruz and upon the Rio Grande in the Mexican war.

Captain and Mrs. Webster were the parents of eleven children, viz: Margaret, the widow of William R. Bissell, who was killed in command of a company in Pickett's charge in the battle of Gettysburg;

Dr. J. Biays Webster, Susan A. Webster, Laura A., wife of John C. Patterson; William S. Webster; Josephine, wife of Dr. William Dallam; John A. Webster, also of the revenue marine service; Mary A., wife of Algernon S. Dorsey; Benj. M. Webster; Rachel Cassandra, wife of Gen. Frank A. Bond, and Isaac P. Webster.

Captain Webster and his wife lie buried in the family burying ground at "The Mount." Harford may be justly proud of the career of this one of her most distinguished sons, who was ever ready to respond to the call of duty, and who spent his life in the service of his country.

For the defence of Baltimore, Generals Smith, Winder and Stricker had assembled of State militia, regular troops and detachments from Virginia and Pennsylvania about twelve thousand men. The battle of North Point came off on September 12; the enemy were checked, and General Ross, the commander, killed. The attack on Fort McHenry failed, and the British were forced to retreat.

At the battle of North Point, the Harford Regiment known as the Forty-second Maryland Militia, under the command of Col. William Smith, constituted part of the reserve, and Col. John Streett, with the Harford cavalry command, was present and participated in the battle.

As Great Britain was at war with France, then as now a great naval power, they did not at first prosecute vigorously the war in America.

But in December, 1812, the ports and harbors of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays were declared by the

British Government in a state of blockade, and Admiral Cockburn, with a British fleet consisting of four ships of the line, six frigates and a number of smaller vessels, entered the Chesapeake and took possession of Hampton Roads. This force was speedily increased, and by March of the year 1813, the whole coast was in a state of blockade, except Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, which sections had opposed the war, and on that account were spared by the enemy. There was no force with which we could oppose this powerful fleet, as the navy and coast defences had been neglected by the young government.

Captain John Southcomb, in the schooner Lottery, with letters of marque, carrying six guns and twenty-eight men, on February 8, 1813, was attacked by nine boats of the enemy containing more than two hundred men. An engagement ensued, lasting two hours and a half, in which the British loss was more than the whole number of the crew of the American schooner. The captain of the Lottery was killed and the vessel was captured.

In April of the same year the American privateer schooner Dolphin engaged several vessels of the enemy at the mouth of the Rappahannock river, but was defeated and captured. The arrival of the British fleet spread consternation throughout the State. The State capital was in a defenseless condition, and the government at Washington was unable to furnish aid. The Governor of the State made repeated demands upon the Secretary of War for arms and men, but little assistance came from this source, and the defence of the State and city of Baltimore was left to themselves.

In the spring of 1813, the British moved up the

Chesapeake, landing at different points and plundering wherever they set foot. General Winder made the best defence of the city of Baltimore possible with his available means. The channel was obstructed, cannon mounted, and Colonel Wardsworth, of the United States engineers, laid off fortifications. The enemy's fleet moved off towards the head of the bay.

They plundered Sharp's, Poole's, Tilghman's and Poplar Islands, and then entered upon their design of pillaging and destroying the towns and villages at the head of the bay. On April 29, Lieutenant Westphal, of the British warship Marlborough, in command of thirteen barges, with four hundred men, made an attack on Frenchtown, at the mouth of the Susquehanna, in Cecil county. Here they destroyed a number of small vessels, and the wharves and warehouses. They next turned their attention to Havre de Grace, on the other side of the river, in Harford county. In anticipation of the arrival of the enemy, on a high bank just below the town, three cannon were mounted—one nine-pounder and two six-pounders—and a small battery was erected at Concord Point, where the lighthouse now stands. Early on the morning of May 2 the enemy began to bombard the city without a moment's warning. Nineteen barges from the enemy's squadron appeared before the town and sent a dreadful fire of shell, shot and rockets. After a short bombardment the enemy landed and proceeded to shell the town. Only one house—that of Mr. Pringle—was left uninjured.

There were a few militia on hand, but they speedily fled. The story of the sad fate of Havre de Grace is redeemed by the brave conduct of one of her

citizens, John O'Neil, who remained firing the cannon after all others had fled, and was severely injured by the recoil of his gun.*

The following is from a contemporaneous account: "The place, though called a town, contained only a few warehouses, a tavern, two or three dwelling-houses, with a few stables and outhouses, deriving its whole importance from being the 'stopping place' of the 'land and water line of stages between Philadelphia and Baltimore.' On the report of guns we immediately jumped out of our beds, and from the top of the house could plainly see the balls and hear the cries of the inhabitants. We ran down the road, and soon began to meet the distressed people—women and children half naked; children inquiring for their parents, parents for their children and wives for their husbands. It appeared to us as if the whole town was on fire. I think this act, committed without any previous warning, has degraded the British flag.

"The enemy robbed every house of everything valuable that could be carried away, leaving not a change of raiment to one of ten persons, and whatever they could not take conveniently they destroyed by cutting in pieces or breaking to atoms. The Admiral himself was present at this work of destruction, and gave orders for it to his officers. Mrs. John Rogers, wife of the commodore, Mrs. William Pinkney and Mrs. Goldsborough took shelter at Mr. Mark Pringle's. When a detachment was sent up to burn that elegant building, Mrs. Goldsborough told the officer that she had an aged mother in it, and begged it might be spared. The officer replied that he acted under the

*Scharf's History.

admiral, and it would be necessary to obtain his consent. Mrs. Goldsborough returned with the officer and detachment and obtained the permission that the house might be spared; but when she reached it she found it on fire, and met two men, one with a sheet, the other with a pillow-case crammed full coming out, which she could not then notice, but ran upstairs and found a large wardrobe standing in the passage all aflame. William Pinkney, who was with her, and two of the marines by great exertion saved the house; but some of the wretches after that took the cover from the sofa in the front room and put coals in it, and it was in flames before it was discovered. An officer put his sword through a large elegant looking glass, attacked the windows and cut out several sashes. They cut hogs through the back, and some partly through, and then left them to run. Such wanton barbarity among civilized people I have never heard of."*

O'Neill himself has given a graphic account of his experience on that day: "No doubt before this you have heard of my defeat. On the third instant we were attacked by fifteen English barges at break of day. We had a small breastwork erected with two six and one nine-pounder in it, and I was stationed at one of the guns. When the alarm was given I ran to the battery and found but one man there, and two or three came afterwards. After firing a few shots they retreated and left me alone in the battery. The grape shot flew very thick about me. I loaded the gun myself without any one to serve the vent, which, you know, is very dangerous, and fired her, when she recoiled and ran

*Scharf's History.

over my thigh. I retreated down to town and joined Mr. Barnes, of the nail manufactory, with a musket, and fired on the barges while we had ammunition, and then retreated to the common, where I kept waving my hat to the militia, who had run away, to come to our assistance, but they proved cowardly and would not come back. At the same time an English officer on horseback, followed by the marines, rode up and took me with two muskets in my hand. I was carried on board the Maidstone frigate, where I remained until released, three days since."*

"John O'Neill was born in Ireland on the 23d of November, 1788, and came to America at the age of eighteen years. He was in the military service under Gen. Henry Lee in quelling the whisky insurrection in 1794, and in 1798 entered the naval service against the French. He became a prosperous merchant at Havre de Grace and the destruction of the place ruined his business. When the present lighthouse was built on Concord Point, in 1829, he became its keeper, and continued as such until his death, the 26th of January, 1838. For his gallantry at the "Potato Battery" the city of Philadelphia presented him with a beautiful sword."†

In that war there was organized in the lower section of the county the Forty-second Regiment of militia, under the command of Col. William Smith.

There are very few old men yet living who remember Colonel Smith. The time of the organization of this regiment is not exactly known. From what little light we have it began in 1813. The last communication to Colonel Smith from Major Black, brigade inspector,

*Scharf's History. †Scharf's History.

was on August 24, 1825. Its existence then would be about twelve years. Patterson's old fields, on the road from Havre de Grace to Bush, six or seven miles from the former place, was the parade ground of the regiment. July 14, 1814, Colonel Smith communicated to General Foreman that he had called out the Forty-second Regiment for duty, and had appointed Captains Ruff, Bradford, Courtney and Sheckles over four companies, consisting of sixty-four privates detached from the whole regiment. He also stationed a picket guard, with Major Burkhead, on Strong's Hill, Gunpowder Neck, with a sergeant and six privates, having a full view of the Chesapeake bay from Spesutie Island to Kent Island, to watch the British. There is no record of the regiment being at the battle of Havre de Grace, but it is certain Colonel Smith, with his regiment, was behind the intrenchments on Loudenslager's Hill when General Ross attacked Baltimore, but he was not in the battle of North Point.

Colonel Smith died from an apoplectic stroke, after three days illness, on Thursday morning, December 17, 1835, faithfully attended by Drs. Gillette and Robert Archer. He was buried on the farm he owned, in a private lot, about one hundred yards from the Churchville road. Smith's Chapel, built on a part of this farm, was erected in his memory. He was a Mason, yet for some reason the Masonic ceremonies at his grave were delayed till the following April, when the "Craft assembled accordingly at the house of Mr. Carvil H. Prigg, in the vicinity of Brother Smith's grave, where the lodge was opened in the first degree, formed in procession and marched to the grave, where the usual ceremonies were gone through with and an

appropriate eulogy delivered by Brother Israel D. Maulsby, after which the lodge returned to Mr. C. H. Prigg's and was closed. Those present were I. D. Maulsby, John Wann, C. D. Bouldin, H. Richardson, W. I. McIlhenny, Wm. McC. Jeffery, Robert Miller, Jas. Miller, T. Welch, S. Welch, E. Morrison, B. M. Billingslea, M. G. McComas. The visitors were S. Boyd, T. Courtnay, John Donohoo, Pritchard Loflin, E. Elliott and J. Ergood."

The following is a copy of the return of the Forty-second Regiment of Maryland Militia, as organized by Brig-Gen. Thomas M. Foreman, commanding the First Brigade, encamped at Hampstead Hill, commanded by Col. Wm. Smith:

FIELD OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel, William Smith, commanding.
Major, Joshua Ward.
Major, George McCausland.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Adjutant, William Richardson.
Quartermaster, James Maxwell.
Paymaster, Benjamin Nowland.
Surgeon, Robert H. Archer.
Surgeon's Mate, H. E. Coleman.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Company.—Captain, G. W. Lighter; Lieutenant, John Lynton; Second Lieutenant, James Patterson; Ensign, David Silver. Rifles, sixty-four privates.

Second Company.—Captain, Andrew Smith; Lieutenant, Joseph Ash; Ensign, John Short. Sixty-four privates.

Third Company.—Captain, Henry Ruff; Lieutenant, Hanson Courtney; Ensign, Garrett Brown. Sixty-four privates.

Fourth Company.—Captain Joshua M. Amos; Lieutenant, Thomas Johnson; Ensign, James Kerr. Fifty-four privates.

Fifth Company.—Captain, Jacob Michael; Lieutenant, Zach. Kimble.

Sixth Company.—Captain, John Turner; Lieutenant, Wm. Amos; Ensign, Philip Doran. Sixty-four privates.

Seventh Company.—Captain, Jas. Rampley; Lieutenant, M. Johnson; Ensign, Wm. Amos, of Thos. Sixty-four privates.

Eighth Company.—Captain, Joshua Amos; Lieutenant, B. Magness; Ensign, Benj. L. Amos. Sixty-four privates.

Ninth Company.—Captain, John Smithson; Lieutenant, Solomon Edy; Ensign, Thos. L. Richardson. Sixty-four privates.

Tenth Company.—Captain, John Herbert; Lieutenant, W. G. Dove; Ensign, Edward Saunders. Sixty-four privates.

Eleventh Company.—Captain, Frederick T. Amos; Lieutenant, Wm. Forwood; Ensign, John Nevill. Sixty-four privates.

Total number of privates for the eleven companies, six hundred and ninety-four.

"September 11, 1814.—This day Capt. John B. Bayless is permitted to take command of Capt. John Herbert's company by particular request of both parties."

Ensign David Silver's brother, Benjamin, was the father of Benjamin, Jeremiah, John, William, James

and Philip Silver. Israel D. Maulsby was the father of Judge Maulsby, whose portrait hangs in the court-house. He pronounced the Masonic eulogy at the grave of Col. Wm. Smith.*

*Historical Address of Dr. B. L. Smith.

THE ROCKS OF DEER CREEK

CHAPTER XIX.

HAVRE DE GRACE.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME—EARLY DESCRIPTION—ORGANIZATION AS A TOWN—FIRST TOWN COMMISSIONERS—PROCEEDINGS—RETURNS OF ELECTION.

The beautiful city at the mouth of the Susquehanna dates its origin about the time of our Revolutionary War, as the first mention of the name of which we have any record is in a letter from Lafayette to General Washington during the Revolution, and dated at Havre de Grace. It is almost certain that the first settlers at Havre de Grace were followers of the rebel Claiborne, who came here from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He is said to have had a factory on Palmer's Island, at the mouth of the Susquehanna, where mink, otter, muskrat, beaver and other skins were purchased from the Indians and cured preparatory to their shipment to England.

The settlement continued to grow down to the time of the formation of the county in 1773-4, at which date there were nearly two hundred inhabitants. It had no distinguishing name save that of Susquehanna Lower Ferry. The origin of the name of Havre de Grace seems to be involved in considerable obscurity. One tradition ascribes it to Lafayette, and another to an old French fisherman, who thought it resembled the harbor of that name in France, a view which is said to

have been subsequently confirmed by Lafayette. At all events, we know that the present name of the city was coincident with the visit of Lafayette. A pamphlet published in 1795 says: "Havre de Grace at present consists of about fifty good dwelling-houses; but the ground plot of the town comprehends eight hundred and fifty acres which have been laid out in squares in imitation of the plan of Philadelphia. These squares are now divided into lots, amounting in the whole to forty-five hundred. The principal street is one hundred and thirty-two feet wide, and the others seventy. This town is also situated on the post road leading through Philadelphia and Baltimore, sixty-five miles from the former and forty from the latter. The mail arrived six times a week in its passage to these cities, an advantage of no small importance."

The writer gets the distance about four miles too great to Baltimore, but it is fairly accurate for those days. Havre de Grace was first incorporated by the Act of 1785, chapter 55.

The preamble recites that whereas Robert Young Stokes, deceased, did in his lifetime survey and lay out into lots a town at the mouth of the Susquehanna, which he called Havre de Grace, and that it would be to the interest of the owners of the lots to have an organization as a town, with commissioners, etc. The act appoints Samuel Hughes, Benedict Edward Hall, William Smith (Bayside), Josias Carvil Hall and Gabriel Christie, commissioners, and confers the powers customary to that day upon the town government.

The first act for the town government named the commissioners as above stated, and provided for the annual election of their successors, but this provision

was not observed until after the act of 1811, which directed an annual election, and provided that the commissioners should serve for one year and no longer. Since that time there have been annual elections in Havre de Grace. Some of the early commissioners did not reside in the town. Col. Samuel Hughes, for instance, lived at Mount Pleasant farm, on which Mr. William P. C. Whitaker lately resided, and at least one of the Halls named in the record was never a citizen of the town. The strife for office could not have been great in those days. There is no town record of those who composed the board prior to 1800, except that William Smith was a commissioner in 1799, and although the name of Smith is one of the most frequently met with, Havre de Grace has never had a commissioner of that name since 1799.

1800

October 16th the board met.

Commissioners present: Samuel Hughes, Benedict E. Hall and Gabriel Christie.

Roger Boyce was appointed clerk.

The commissioners then elected by ballot James Hall as one of their number in place of William Smith, deceased. The clerk was directed to advertise Market Space for rent. On November 11th Market Space was set up at public auction and rented to Alexander Rogers for three years at two hundred dollars per annum.

1801.

April 7.—Commissioners met at Mrs. Hayward's tavern. Present Samuel Hughes, Gabriel Christie and

James W. Hall. Renting of streets was postponed. Mr. Christie resigned his seat as commissioner.

April 14.—Board met. Present Samuel Hughes, Josias C. Hall and James W. Hall. Abel Murphy was elected commissioner in place of Gabriel Christy, resigned.

The streets were rented as follows:

Lewis street to James W. Hall for $25.

Fayette street to Barney Boyce for $25.

Congress street to Barney Bartol for $25.

Bourbon street to Abel Warple and Barney Boyce for $25.

Thomas Cofield was to have the preference of the last two streets if he wanted them.

June 15.—John Dutton was appointed inspector of lumber, John Kindlemeyer was appointed inspector of lumber and Roger Boyce inspector of salted provisions.

1802.

March 6.—Board met. Same members, all being present. Roger Boyce resigned as clerk and William G. Hands was elected, swearing in before Alexander Rogers, justice of the peace. The clerk was directed to apportion, levy and collect the sum of ten pounds on the property of the citizens of the town agreeable to the assessment of the county commissioners, whose valuation shall be his guide and direction.

Samuel Jay was appointed "collector of rents for the streets," and Benedict Edward Hall was requested in his capacity of associate judge of the county to "qualify the officers appointed at last meeting."

April 6.—Mr. B. E. Hall was appointed to rent the

streets, the renters' rights to extend only fifty feet back from high-water mark. The clerk was directed to collect rents due the town, as Mr. Jay had refused to accept the office.

1803.

Of five commissioners and clerk all were named Hall, except one, viz: Samuel Hughes.

February 8.—Jonathan Dorsey was appointed to "execute a supplement to the act entitled an act to prevent the going at large of geese and swine in the town of Havre de Grace."

John Dutton and William McCaskey were appointed assessors of the property of the inhabitants of the town.

April 22.—Present S. Hughes, B. E. Hall and J. W. Hall. These commissioners proceed to sign their bond to the State of Maryland for the performance of their duties as managers of the Havre de Grace lottery, "for the point of which the following arrangement was made at the joint risque of the commissioners: That the secretary be authorized to deliver any number of tickets under the direction in writing of any of the commissioners, taking down whatever number delivered and to whom."

William McCaskey was inspector of flour and qualified before B. E. Hall, judge.

August 5.—It was resolved "that each commissioner take three hundred lottery tickets, with fifty of them each are to be charged on their own account; the rest they are to sell, if possible; if not, to be returned." The clerk was directed to deliver Captain Boyce one book of tickets, and to advertise that the drawing of

the Havre de Grace lottery will commence on the first of November next.

Here there seems to have been an interruption of the proceedings. The next record is dated April 2, 1806, and is a different hand writing. Barrick Williams was probably clerk from 1806 until 1809. The proceedings continue.

1806.

April 2.—Present Roger Boyce, Samuel Jay, Gabriel Christie, who qualified according to law.

Roger Boyce was appointed inspector of fish and salted provisions for this district.

June 11.—The board met and ordered the constable of the town to "summon a sufficient number of the male inhabitants of the town of Havre de Grace to remove a nuisance accompanied by the fish troughs of Christian Hoopman, on the morning of the 12th of June instant, agreeable to the form of the Act of Assembly made and provided."

1807.

April 15.—The clerk was ordered to advertise Market Space and the fisheries on adjoining streets for rent.

(This was the only meeting held this year, according to the record.)

1808.

(There is no record of any meeting this year.)

1809.

March 31.—Present B. E. Hall, Roger Boyce, Samuel Jay. It was resolved "that Gabriel Christie being

dead and Able Marple having withdrawn from his residence to parts beyond the sea, the commissioners proceed to fill up the vacancies, ——— and have appointed Aquila Hall and Capt. Bennet Barnes, agreeably to the powers in them vested."

April 1.—Present the full board. (We copy the following entry verbatim:)

"And in pursuance of Powers vested in them by Law, to raise the sum of 5000 dollars, clear of all expenses, by Lottery, and having by experience found the total impracticability of effecting it in this place, and conceiving that they are within the spirit and Letter of the Law, have and do now give full power and ample authority to Samuel Hughes and Mark Pringle, Esqrs., to negotiate with Lottery Brokers or others in the city of Baltimore, any plan or scheme which may be lawfully done, under the authority of the Commissioners to raise the above sum of 5000 drs. clear of all charges. Any person or persons with whom the said Samuel Hughes and Mark Pringle may contract with, shall give bond, with security, to be approved by the Commissioners, to pay the prizes to the fortunate Adventurers, and all the expenses of the Lottery, as well as the sum of 5000 drs., to the Commissioners, clear of all expenses."

(There are entries of meetings on April 4, April 8, April 15 and April 17, all at Mrs. Sears' tavern, but no business was transacted.)

July 8.—Present, "the whole body." The clerk was directed to notify Mr. Cornelius Chandlee, in writing, to remove "a nuisance" from his premises within one month. (This "nuisance" was occasioned by stagnant water in Mr. Chandlee's cellar.)

September 23.—Mr. George Poe, of Baltimore, was directed to be sued for amount of rent due the town.

September 27.—Present, Messrs. Barnes, A. Hall, Jay and Boyce. The following was adopted:

"*Resolved,* That whereas the said Commissioners did heretofore authorize and empower Samuel Hughes and Mark Pringle, Esqrs., to contract for the drawing of the Lottery for Havre de Grace, that the said Samuel Hughes and Mark Pringle be and are hereby authorized and empowered to pay as much of the proceeds of said lottery into the hands of Samuel Hughes, Mark Pringle, Paca Smith, William B. Stokes and Aquila Hall, as shall reimburse them for any sum or sums of Money, with interest, which they have or may hereafter advance for the purpose of Erecting a Church in the Parish of Havre de Grace, or so much thereof as they may not have been otherwise reimbursed by other ways and means."

The secretary was directed to advertise "that the law to prevent Hogs and Geese from going at large in the town will positively be put in force on the first day of December next."

December 28.—Present, Messrs. Boyce, A. Hall, Barnes and Jay.

Public property was rented, as follows: Market Space to Jacob Poe at $100 per annum; Bourbon street to Christian Hoopman at $25 per annum; Lafayette street to John K. Meyers at $20 per annum.

1810.

January 28.—The Board met. Present Roger Boyce, Samuel Jay and Bennet Barnes.

After paying Barrick Williams $80 for services rendered as a clerk it was found that there was cash on hand and held by private persons, available funds to the amount of $713. Samuel Jay was appointed to collect this money, and the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved,* That the above sum of $713 be and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of erecting a market-house in Havre de Grace.

"*Resolved,* That Aquila Hall, Roger Boyce and Bennet Barnes be and they are hereby appointed and empowered to adopt a plan to fix upon a *scite* (the most eligible, in their judgment, on any of the public grounds or streets), for the erecting of said market-house, and to receive proposals, and to contract for building of the same.

"*Resolved,* That any surplus Monies remaining in the hands of the Treasurer after the Cost and Expense of Building the Market-house be deducted, be, and the same is, hereby appropriated as a Fund towards Erecting a Schoolhouse in Havre de Grace, and that the said Aquila Hall, Roger Boyce and Bennet Barnes be and are hereby appointed and empowered to adopt a plan, fix on a *scite*, Receive proposals and contract for the Building of the said Schoolhouse.

"*Resolved,* That a subscription be opened for the purpose of adding to the funds for Building a Market-house, and that the several sums so subscribed for the same be made payable to the Treasurer."

The clerk, Barrick Williams, then resigned his office, and the Board of 1810 adjourned *sine die.*

1811.

There is no record of there having been a board of commissioners in this year. No meeting was held.

1812.

In pursuance of powers vested in them by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1811, the legal voters of the town met on the first Monday in January of this year, and, after choosing judges to conduct the same, held an election for town commissioners. We have not the returns of this election, but know that Messrs. William Coale, Joshua Green, John Milhoof, John Donn and William B. Stokes were the gentlemen chosen. It may be mentioned here also that for several years after this the voters assembled at the polls upon election day and chose their own judges, while the clerk to the commissioners acted as clerk of the election. Before the town schoolhouse was built, the elections were held at different places—sometimes at Mr. James O'Brien's schoolroom, sometimes at "Mr. Coale's preaching-room" and elsewhere.

The gentlemen named above met on April 11, and organized by electing James O'Brien clerk.

On April 14 St. Claire street was rented to Thomas Courtney at $5 per year.

September 15.—Board met and took measures to collect money due the town.

The clerk was directed to "furnish to the commissioners by the first day of November an accurate statement of the free males, residents of the town, alphabetically arranged."

An ordinance was passed forbidding all persons from

enclosing any part of the streets, lanes or alleys of the town.

Also an ordinance forbidding all persons from digging or taking away any earth, sand or gravel stones from any of the streets, lanes or alleys, under a penalty of $5.

October 12.—An ordinance was passed forbidding the discharge of firearms within the limits of the town, under a penalty of 50 cents for each offence, the prohibition not to apply to the shooting of ducks or other wild fowl "sitting on or flying over the waters in front of the shores of the town."

December 31.—After auditing the books it was ascertained that the whole amount in the treasurer's hands, and due the town from other persons, was $570.75.

1813.

For the first time we are able to give the returns of a Havre de Grace election. William Coale received 49 votes; John Donn, 49; Joshua Green, 47; William B. Stokes, 39; Joshua Millhoof, 27; Thomas Courtney, 21; James Wood, 18; Charles Foreman, 1; John Dutton, 1; Platt Whitaker,—. The first five named were elected, who organized March 20 by electing James O'Brien clerk and Joshua Green treasurer. On April 1 the streets, etc., of the town were rented at public auction until the first of the following January, as follows:

All the land in the addition to Havre de Grace, south of Revolution street, to Mark Pringle, for $19; St. Claire street to Thomas Brown for $5; Fountain and Revolution streets and Market Space were rented

together to Jacob Poe for $66.66 2-3; Lafayette street to William Coale for $14; Concord street to Thomas Courtney for $3.33 1-3; Bourbon street to Jacob Poe for $13.66 2-3.

No further business during the year, except paying the clerk $25 salary.

1814.

The election this year resulted as follows: William Coale, 32; James Wood, 31; John Donn, 29; William B. Stokes, 25; Henry Carver, 17; John Warehan, 3; John Donahue, 3; John McKinney, 1; John Crawford, 2; Nicholas Suter, 1; William Bell, 1; Ben Hobbs, 1; Andrew Rhoads, 1; Charles Johnson, 1; James Watkins, 1; Chris. Levy, 1; William McCaskey, 1; Joshua Green, 1; Thomas Chandlee, 1; George Bartol, 1.

Mr. O'Brien was continued as clerk, and on June 25 was directed to write to John Love, Esq., engaging him to "run out the town." John Donn and James Wood were appointed to "hire chain carriers, procure stones and to have the same set up at the four corners of each and every square as soon as the said corners are ascertained." The clerk was paid $25, as part of his year's salary, and all the money remaining in the treasurer's hands was pledged to pay for the survey and marking as above ordered.

1815.

At the election this year John Donn received 22 votes; William Coale, 20; William B. Stokes, 18; Henry Carver, 16; Thomas Courtney, 15; James Wood, 14; John Donahue, 1; Joshua Green, 1; Thomas Chandlee, 1; Ben. Ward, 1; Benjamin Chandlee, 1.

On January 7 James O'Brien was re-elected clerk. Joshua Green resigned as treasurer, and John Donn was elected to that office.

May 27.—Thomas Courtney offered to furnish the six hundred stones for the street corners at fifteen cents each, and his bid was accepted. On September 11 Mr. Courtney was authorized to "haul, set up the stones and dig the holes" for the corner-stones at eight cents each.

Market Space and all the streets and alleys intersecting it was rented to John Donn for seven years at $283 per annum.

NOTE—Capt. C. A. Conner furnished the data for the aforegoing sketch o Havre de Grace.

CHAPTER XX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARFORD PENSIONERS FROM THE REVOLUTION—SOLICITORS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO ASSOCIATION OF FREEMEN OF MARYLAND—EARLY IRON WORKS—GOVERNOR PACA AND GOVERNOR BRADFORD—HARFORD MILITIA COMPANIES—HARFORD STATISTICS, 1798—COURT OFFICERS AND JURIES, 1800—SAME, 1803-1806—NUNCUPATIVE WILL OF JOSEPH BUTLER, LIEUTENANT IN SMALLWOOD'S REGIMENT, KILLED AT BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND—MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF JOHN WORTHINGTON AND PRISCILLA WILSON, 1769—MY LADY'S MANOR—BEL AIR ACADEMY.

There were in Harford county by the census of 1840 ten persons drawing pensions as soldiers of the Revolutionary War. They were Andrew McAdow, Jarret Tracey, Thomas Schivington, William Sloan, Henry Long, John Heaps and Archibald Heaps.

The following named persons were designated by the Harford Committee to solicit subscriptions to the Association of the Freemen of Maryland, viz:

Deer Creek Upper—John Donohoo, Wm. Fisher, Jr., and Alex. Rigdon.

Deer Creek Lower—John Winston Dallam.

Bush Upper—William McComas, Jr., John Kean and Robert Harris.

Spesutie Upper—James Moores, (tanner), Bennet Mathews, James Clendenin and David Clark.

Spesutie Lower—Edward Hall, Jacob Forwood, Francis Holland.

Susquehanna—James Horner, John Rodgers, John Rumsey, Samuel Howell and Samuel Bayless.

Gunpowder Lower—Henry Wetherall, John Day, Jr., John Durham, Alex. Cowan, Benjamin Rumsey.

Bush Lower—John Taylor, Gabriel Vanhorn, William Bond, Henry Wilson, Jr.

(From a detached paper from the clerk's office, 1776:)

A List of Non-Associators.

Benj. Herbert, Jr., refuses to sign through religious principles.

Richard Hargrove refuses to sign through religious principles.

William Wilson, son of John, refuses to sign through religious principles.

Benj. Harboard refuses to sign through religious principles.

Michael Bocer don't sign by reason he signed before.

Thomas Gilbert don't sign by reason he don't choose it.

Thos. West don't sign by reason it is a mystery to him.

Philip Cummins don't sign by reason he don't understand the matter.

John Ward don't sign by reason the Congress don't sign and by reason he thinks that if the English gain the day then the Congress and the great people will turn the scale and say the commonality of people force them to stand in opposition to the English.

John Clark don't sign by no reason he can give.

Ephraim Arnold don't sign for fear it would fetch him into a scrape.

Isaac Penrose don't sign for reason he don't choose to fight for liberty and never will.

Benjamin Fleetwood refuses to sign. He says he will go in a vessel, but will not fight by land.

Samuel Gallion says if he should sign he may fetch on himself that he cannot go through.

Richard Spencer says he cannot write nor read, and shall not sign any paper.

At Stafford, at the mouth of Deer Creek, was located an iron forge before the Revolution. It was erected by George Rock in the year 1749, and the same year it passed into the ownership of Onion & Lawson. Stephen Onion was one of the pioneer ironmakers in this country, and was instrumental in the erection of the Principio Iron Works. He came from Staffordshire, in England, and as the name Stafford dates from this period it is supposed Onion applied it out of compliment to his native shire in England.

Col. Thomas White and Thomas Harrison purchased the forge in April, 1750, from Lawson & Onion, and two years later Harrison bought out his partner.

John Stump, of Stafford, purchased the forge August 19, 1782, and operated it a number of years.

There were iron works called the Lancaster Forge, on Deer Creek, near Priestford, a few years before the Revolution.

In the old days there were iron works all along Deer Creek. Redrum, Lancaster, Rock, Cumberland, Nottingham and Lebanon were the names of some of them.

William Bradford, the first of the family in Harford county, married Elizabeth Lightbody. These two and Aquila Paca and Martha, his wife, were near neighbors

and intimate friends, the families living within a mile of each other, in the neighborhood of Bush. The will of Aquila Paca was witnessed by William Bradford, who appears to have been the adviser of the widow Martha after Aquila's death. In the will of Martha Paca she uses the expression, "my good friend William Bradford," and leaves mementoes to him, his wife and daughters, they being the only persons mentioned in the will outside of the Paca family. The above is only given to show a curious coincidence: The only two Governors of Maryland born on Harford soil were William Paca and Augustus W. Bradford, the one the grandson of Aquila and Martha Paca, and the other the great-grandson of William Bradford. These families are thus connected in an interesting way. In the first instance, by their close association before the Revolution, and secondly, by the same distinguished honor having been conferred on these two descendants.

LIST OF HARFORD MILITIA COMPANIES.

A list of the companies on the north side of Deer creek, in Harford county, formed and returned to this committee:

WILLIAM WEBB, *Captain.*
Ignatius Wheeler, 1st Lieutenant.
William Fisher, 2d Lieutenant.
Samuel Webb, Jr., Ensign.
Seventy-four privates.
Date of enrollment, 14th day of October, 1775.

JOHN PATRICK, *Captain.*
Winston Dallam, 1st Lieutenant.
Samuel Barley, 2d Lieutenant.

Richard Ward, Ensign.
Fifty-five privates.
Date of enrollment, the 1st day of April, 1776.

JOHN JOLLY, *Captain.*
John Montgomery, 1st Lieutenant.
James Wilson, 2d Lieutenant.
James Thomas, Ensign.
Fifty-five privates.
Date of enrollment, the 10th day of March, 1776.

"*Sirs*—The foregoing Companies are the only ones formed since the last return. We expect a Company or two more will be formed, which with the one or two more already enrolled, but not yet formed in Batalion, will make six Independent Companies situated so they may be formed in Batalla; which we will report as soon as they are all enrolled: I am Gentn Yr most Hb. Servt Amos Garret Chairman of the Committee."

Memorandum of militia officers who have not their commissions:
Captain, Samuel Calwell.
Thos Hutchinson, 1st Lieutenant.

Commissions issued to Samuel Calwell, appointed captain; Thomas Hutchins 1st lieutenant and Joseph Lewis 2d lieutenant, of a company of militia in Harford county belonging to the 8th Battalion.

Also to James McComas, appointed captain; Benjamin Scott, 1st lieutenant; Martin Preston, 2d lieutenant, and James Steele, ensign, of a company of militia in said county belonging to the said battalion.

Also to Bennet Bussey, appointed captain; Joseph

Miles, 1st lieutenant; Azael Hitchcock, Jr., 2d lieutenant, and Joseph Amos, ensign, of a company of militia of said battalion.

Also to Robert Harris, appointed captain; William Coale, 1st lieutenant, William Downes, 2d lieutenant, and Joshua Renshaw, Jr., ensign, of a company in same battalion.

Also to James St. Clair, appointed 2d lieutenant of Capt. William McComas' company of militia in said county.

Also to Alexander Cowen, appointed captain; John Beale Howard, 1st lieutenant; Samuel Groome Osborne, 2d lieutenant, and Lambert Wilmer, ensign, of a company of militia in said county.

Also to William Webb, appointed captain; Ignatius Wheeler, 1st lieutenant; William Fisher, 2d lieutenant, and Samuel Webb, Jr., ensign, of a company of militia in said county.

Also to John Patrick, appointed captain; Winston Dallam, 1st lieutenant; Samuel Bailey, 2d lieutenant, and Richard Ward, ensign, of a company of militia in said county.

Also to John Jolley, appointed captain; John Montgomery, 1st lieutenant; James Wilson, 2d lieutenant, and James Thomas, ensign, of a company of militia in said county. —*Archives of Maryland.*

James McComas, *Captain.*
Benjamin Scott, 1st Lieutenant.
Joseph Lewis, 2d Lieutenant.
Martin Preston, 2d Lieutenant.
James Steel, Ensign.

BENNET BUSSEY, *Captain.*
Joshua Miles, 1st Lieutenant.
Azael Hitchcock, Jr., 2d Lieutenant.
Joshua Amos of James, Ensign.

ROBERT HARRIS, *Captain.*
William Coale, 1st Lieutenant.
William Downes, 2d Lieutenant.
Joseph Renshaw, Jr., Ensign.

In Captain William McComas' company James Sinkcleare is appointed 2d lieutenant.

ALEXANDER COWEN, *Captain.*
John Beale Howard, 1st Lieutenant.
Samuel Groome Osborne, 2d Lieutenant.
Lambert Wilmer, Ensign.

—*Archives of Maryland.*

In 1798 Harford contained, according to Scott's Gazetteer, fifteen thousand inhabitants, two Episcopal churches and two chapels, two Presbyterian churches, one Catholic, one Baptist, six Methodist and three Quaker meeting houses.

Bel Air, in 1798, contained one hundred and fifty-seven inhabitants, of whom thirty-six were black; one Methodist meeting house, four licensed inns, court-house, jail, three stores, two blacksmith shops, two joiners, one chairmaker, one shoemaker, one wheelwright, one tailor.

Harford Town, situated at the head of Bush river, seven miles southeast of Bel Air, contained, in 1798, sixteen dwellings, one hundred and thirty inhabitants, merchant mill, tan yard, coopers, wheelwright and blacksmith shops, two stores, two taverns.

Abingdon, in 1798, contained fifty-one dwellings and two hundred and forty inhabitants, of whom sixty-six were black; eight stores, several mechanical shops, one tan yard, two schoolhouses, a Methodist church. Cokesbury College, established by the Methodists in 1785, was burned in 1796.

Havre de Grace contained, in 1798, about forty houses and two hundred and fifty inhabitants.

The prosperity of the county has been derived principally from agriculture, and the general appearance shows a progressive improvement.*

In the year 1800 Henry Ridgely was chief judge of the Circuit Court and Benedict Edward Hall and William Smithson were associate justices. Robert Amos, Jr., was sheriff. John Lee Gibson, clerk. The grand jury for the August term consisted of:

William Loney,	Mordecai Amos, Jr.,
Benjamin Amos,	John Weston,
Barnet Johnson,	Aquila Miles,
William Billingslea,	Davis Durham,
John Scarff,	James Varney,
James Trapnell,	John McComas of Daniel,
John Glenn,	John Cooley,
Abraham White,	Stephen Rigdon,
Thomas Hope,	William Norris,
Benjamin Richardson,	Nathaniel Grafton,
James Amos of Robert,	Josias W. Dallam,
Joseph Prigg,	John Diven, *Bailiff*.
Petit Jury—	
Edward Prall,	John Love,
George McCausland,	Josias Hall,
Thos. W. Ayres,	Frisley Dorsey,

*Scott's Gazetteer.

Michael Gilbert,
Wm. Prigg, Jr.,
William Clark, Jr.,
Joshua Wood,
James McComas of James,
Jacob Rutledge,
Dennis Bond,
Thomas Taylor,
Winston Smith,
Archer Hayes,
James Thompson,
James Carlon,
Buckler Bond,
Godfrey Watters,
Robert Gover,
James Barnet, Sr.,
Joshua Green,
James Johnson,
Sethwick James,

At the term of the Circuit Court, commencing the third Monday of March, 1803, there were present: Benedict Edward Hall and William Smithson, judges; Henry Dorsey, clerk; John Churchman Bond, sheriff.

Grand Jury—

Josias William Dallam,
John Grindall,
John Ford,
George Cunningham,
William Lindsay,
David Crane,
James Barnet, Sr.,
James Fullerton,
John Green,
Barnet Johnson,
Joseph Everist,
George Walker,
James McClaskey,
William Magness,
William Billingslea,
Matthew Burkhead,
Abraham White,
William McMath,
Richard Hutchins,
William Frisby,
Benjamin Bosley,
William Holloway,
Paca Smith.
Daniel McComas, *Bailiff.*

Petit Jury—

George Bradford,
Nathaniel McComas,
Mordecai Amoss,
John Forwood,
Zaccheus O. Bond,
George McCausland,
William Norris of John,
Benjamin Pritchard,

John Barclay,
Samuel Webster of Rich'd,
Godfrey Watters,
Samuel Bradford,
Moses Magness,
William Welch,
Parker H. Lee,
Isaac Hitchcock,
Thomas S. Bond,
Benedict Hall, Jr.,
Richard Dallam,
Thomas Wright,
Benjamin Green,
Billingslea Bull,
James Amoss of James,
Daniel Scott,
Nathaniel Smithson.

August Term of Court, 1806.

Present: Joseph Hopper Nicholson, chief judge; Henry Dorsey, clerk; John Guyton, sheriff.

Grand Jury—

John Forwood,
Andrew McAdow,
John Mitchell,
David McClaskey,
John Hanna,
Benjamin Rigdon,
John Vandegrift,
John Clark,
John Yellott,
Isaac Henry,
John Evatt,
William Sheckler,
Matthew Birkhead,
James Amoss, Jr.,
John Foard,
Arnold Rush,
James Enloes,
Robert Gover,
Josias Carten,
John Clendenin,
William Glenn,
Alexander Thompson,
James Lee,
Daniel McComas, *Bailiff.*

Petit Jury—

Isaac Perryman,
George Presbury,
William Allen,
Henry Scharff,
David Durham,
Roger Matthews,
Edward Griffith,
John Cooley,
John Henderson,
Thomas Jeffrey,
James Montgomery,
Henry Dennison,
Richard Hopkins,

Benjamin Bosley,
Aquila Nelson,
William B. Stokes,
John Davis,
Matthew Cain,
John McComas, Jr.,
Thomas Taylor,
Edward Prigg,
Isaac Kennard,
John Ashton,
James Pampley,
John Bay,
Archer Hays.

Will of Joseph Butler, Clerk to the Revolutionary Committee of Harford County.

Will Records of Harford county, Liber A. J. No. R.' folio 217.

August 27, 1776, when Colonel Smallwood's Regiment was drawn up on Long Island in expectation to engage the enemy, Lieut. Joseph Butler called Ensign Praul and myself out of the ranks, and desired we would remember if he should be so unfortunate as to be killed that it was his desire that his brother or half brother should have his estate, after paying what debts might justly appear against him, should he ever come for it. He signified at the time that he did not know where his brother was, or whether he would ever apply, as he had not heard from him for some time, and if he should not apply that Miss Sarah Hall should be possessed of the whole estate, after paying any lawful claims, and that Mr. John Patterson should be his executor.

JOSEPH FORD.

On the 17th of October, 1777, Capt. Joseph Ford made oath to the truth of the foregoing. Certified by Bendt. Edw. Hall.

Letters testamentary on this will were granted by the Orphans' Court of Harford county on April 3,

1778, to John Patterson, executor, on whose bond George Patterson and Gabriel Christie were securities.

An Old Marriage Certificate, 1769.

Whereas John Worthington, son of Charles Worthington of Deer Creek, & Priscilla Wilson Daughter of Henry & Priscilla Wilson of little Fawls Baltimore County and Province of Maryland Having declared their Intention of Marriage with each other before Several Monthly Meetings of the Christian people called Quakers at Gunpowder and province aforesaid According to the Good Order used among them and having Consent of parents and Relations concerned Their said proposals of Marriage was allowed of by the Said Meetings.

Now these are to certifie to whom it may Concern that for the full accomplishing their said Intention this Seventh Day of ye eleventh Month in the year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred & Sixty-nine The said John Worthington and Priscilla Wilson appearing in publick Meeting of the Said people for that purpose appointed at Little Fawls aforesaid And the Said John Worthington taking the said Priscilla Wilson by the hand did in Solemn manner Openly declare that he took her the Said Priscilla Wilson to be his Wife promising Through Divine Assistance to be unto her a loving and faithful Husband until Death.....And then and in the said Assembly She the Said Priscilla Wilson did in like manner declare That She took the Said John Worthington to be her husband promising through divine Assistance to be unto him a Loving and Faithful Wife till Death.

And Moreover the Said John Worthington and Priscilla Wilson She according to the Custom of Marriage Assuming the Name of her Husband as a further Confermation thereof Did then there to these present Sett their hands and we whose Names are hereunto also Subscribed being present at the Solemnization of the

said Marriage and Subscription Have as Witnesses Thereunto Sett our Hands the Day & Year above Written.

Joseph Hall,
Skipwith Coale,
Janes Giles,
William Wilson, Jr.,
Joseph Finley,
William Amos,
Peter Perine,
Robert Dutton,
B. Howard,
Mary Howard,
Martha Amos,
Rachael Wilson,
Cassandra Lee,
Cassandra Gover,
Ann Hopkins,
Sarah Coale,
Mary Lee,
Elizabeth Amoss,
Joseph Hopkins,
Elihu Hall, Jr.,
Hannah Bell,
Sarah Busey,
H. Worthington,
Priscilla Worthington,
Prisa Wilson,
Henry Wilson, Jr.,
Cassandra Wilson,
Chas. Worthington, Jr.,
Samuel Worthington,
Mary Wilson,
Hannah Fulton,
Elizabeth Dutton,
Mary Dawes.

MY LADY'S MANOR.

It was the intention of the Calverts to found in Maryland a landed aristocracy. Though the "Bill for Baronies" never passed the Assembly, yet manors were established and certain rights of jurisdiction over their tenants were given to the manorial lords.

The proprietary in 1636 issued instructions that every two thousand acres given to any one should be erected into a manor, and hence we frequently find a grant followed by the setting up of a "Court Baron and a Court Leet." The Manor of Evelin, in St. Mary's county; Great Oak Manor, in Kent; Susquehanna Manor, in Cecil county; these were well known in their day.

From this early desire to establish a manorial system sprang the custom of calling large estates manors. My Lady's Manor, which is partly in Harford county, retains its name to the present time, though the original tract has been subdivided many times and parceled out into fertile farms, now cultivated by numerous owners.

My Lady's Manor was at one time a vast tract, consisting of ten thousand acres. It was formerly known as Lord Baltimore's Gift, and was owned by Margaret, Lady Baroness of Baltimore, wife of Charles, Lord Baltimore, having been given to her by patent, dated the tenth day of September, 1713. Lady Margaret died in 1731, and in her will left Lord Baltimore's Gift to her granddaughter, Charlotte Brerewood, wife of Thomas Brerewood, Jr., of Horton, in the County of Bucks, England. Thomas Brerewood, the younger, was apparently heavily involved in his financial affairs, and in August of 1731 Lady Charlotte joined him in a deed of trust for the benefit of his creditors, in which Lord Baltimore's Gift was conveyed to Thomas Brerewood, Sr., the father of her husband. Thus began the disintegration of Lord Baltimore's Gift. From this time on small portions were conveyed by Thomas Brerewood, Sr., to creditors of his son in payment of his debts; and future conveyances, while still mentioning the fact that the land being conveyed was a part of the tract of ten thousand acres called Lord Baltimore's Gift, yet now add: "More commonly, My Lady's Manner." Lord Baltimore's Gift was located upon the "Main Falls" of Gunpowder river, adjoining "Clyumalyra," a tract which was owned by Charles Carroll. It extended a considerable distance northwardly, a portion being in what is now the Fourth Election District of

Harford county, in the section of Taylor, Hess, Sarah Furnace, &c.

Colonel Thomas White surveyed My Lady's Manor August 26, 1713, 10,000 acres.

Named in the plat, The Right Honorable Margaret Baroness of Baltimore, her manor in the Fork of the Gunpowder.

Bel Air Academy.

By an Act of the Legislature, passed January 7, 1812, there was authorized the erection of the Harford County Academy. Subscriptions were taken up and a building constructed. This is the building on Hickory avenue, in Bel Air, which until very recently has been used for school purposes.

The trustees named in the act were Thomas Hope, David Streett, Joshua Rutledge, John Moores, William Smith of Samuel, Henry Dorsey, Dr. Hugh Whiteford, John Streett, John Forwood, William Wilson, Matthew Hawkins, James Weatherall, Elijah Davis, John Jolly and Paca Smith.

It was first opened as a school in 1815, and in 1816 the Legislature voted for it the sum of five hundred dollars annually, which is still paid the trustees, the school being now connected with the public school of Bel Air, the title being the Bel Air Academy and Graded School. Recently the old academy building has been turned into a dwelling-house, but stands as strong and firm now as if only one year instead of nearly a hundred had passed along. Rev. Reuben H. Davis was the first principal of the academy, and many of the leading men of Harford were his pupils. On December 26, 1839, Mr. Thomas A. Hays conveyed to

the trustees the lot on which the academy stands. Liber H. D. No. 23, folio 136.

APPENDIX

MINUTES OF THE HARFORD COUNTY COMMITTEES BEFORE AND DURING THE REVOLUTION.

1774.

Amos Garret, Capt. Bennet Matthews, Freeborn Brown, William Webb, William Young & adjourned to Thursday the 2 (2nd) Dec.

At a special meeting of the committee held in Harford Town on Thursday the 8th of Dec.—Present Aquila Hall in the Chair, Benjamin Rumsey, Thomas Johnson, Edward Hall, William Young, Isaac Holmes & Freeborn Browne.

Mr. William Young, one of this committee appeared before the same and informed this Committee he had bought abt 150 lbs. of Tea in a barrel from Mr. Joseph McGuffin of Baltimore Town which had not paid the duty in his opinion and likewise certificate under the hand of the said McGuffin that the said tea had been imported into America without having paid any duty at the same time statement by Mr. James Holmes that Mr. McGuffin had an exceedingly just & honest character & that faith and credit ought in his opinion to be given the certificate & the said William Young offered to give any other Testimony more satisfactory to this committee that they should direct and forbear selling
he gave complete satisfaction.

Resolved by the Committee that the fair open & candid behavior of the said William Young accompanied by the said certificate & evidence of one of this committee is satisfactory to the same & that the said William Young be permitted to so long as the same be not forbid by the Resolve of the Continental Congress.

At a meeting of the Committee on Thursday the 22nd as per adjournment The following Gentlemen present: Capt. John Matthews, Capt. John Paca, Amos Garret, Aquila Hall, Benjamin Rumsey, William Smith, Bayside, Jeremiah Sheredine, Freeborn Browne, Robert Lemon, Francis Holland, Aquila Paca, Jacob Giles Senr., James Harris, Edmund Bull, Isaac Webster, Richard Dallam, John Beale Howard, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Bond, son Thos., Benedict Edward Hall, John Taylor, William Smithson, Jacob Giles, Senr., on a motion for a chairman Capt. John Matthews was chosen. Dr. John Archer, Edwd. Prall, William Bond, son Joshua J. Bond, George Bradford, Bennet Mathews.

Resolved

That William Young of Harford Town, John Carlisle of Swan, John Beale Howard of Joppa, Nathaniel Giles, James Ogleby, Amos Garret, James Holmes and William Bond each and every of them receive the contribution subscribed for the Relief of the Poor of the Town of Boston either in money or produce as shall be most agreeable to the subscribers & that the above named gentlemen do deliver the said contribution so received to Mr. Aquila Hall who is appointed for that purpose & that he act with this Committee & that the clerk transmit a copy of this resolve to each of the gentlemen above appointed with a copy of the subscriptions.

Resolved

That a summons be issued desiring Mr. John Wilson's presence before this Committee on the 2nd day of Jan'y next to give an account of his conduct respecting a certain pamphlet printed in New York tending to inquire the political interest of America by disuniting the colonies.

This Committee having received sufficient evidence that a quantity of Tea the property of Robert Trimble which had been lately seized in Joppa by the oath of Joseph McGuffin from whom it was purchased that the

same had paid no Duty to his knowledge Resolved That the said Robert Trimble be permitted to take and rend the said Tea if consistent with the Resolve of the Continental Congress respecting the same & that a Copy of this Resolve be transmitted to the said Trimble as early as possible.

Resolved That Notice be given to the Freeholders & Freemen of Harford County who are the lovers of Liberty & they are hereby requested to give their attendance at Harford Town the 3rd day of Jan'y next to consider of some general plan of Forming themselves into Companies agreeable to a Resolve of the Provincial Congress & also to choose Gentlemen to attend as Deputies for this County at the said Congress to meet at Annapolis on Monday 24th of April or sooner if required by the committee of Correspondence.

Committee farther adjourned to Monday the 2nd Jan'y 1775.

At a meeting of the Committee at Harford Town on Monday the 2nd January as per adjournment Present Capt. John Matthews in the Chair, Capt. John Paca, Dr. Josias Carvil Hall, Amos Garret, Aquila Paca, Dr. Thomas Andrews, Jacob Bond, Bennet Mathews, Abraham Whitaker, Benedict Edward Hall, John Rumsey, Edward Prall, Robert Lemmon, John Carlisle, Richard Dallam, John Taylor, Doctr, John Archer, William Young, George Bradford, William Smithson, Edward Hall, Aquila Hall & James Holmes.

John Wilson appeared agreeable to Summons & the following Interrogations were put to him

Whether he had a pamphlet titled the Friendly Address.

Answer Yes.

Whether he had read any paragraph thereof to any person.

Answer Yes, to William Wilson, Senr.

And whether he had endeavored to enforce the Reasonings & Conclusions there laid Down.

Answer No.

No evidence appearing against Mr. Wilson Resolved that all further proceedings in the matter be referred to the next Committee and Mr. Wilson be ordered to attend & that a summons be issued for Mr. William Wilson, Senr. desiring his attendance which was accordingly done.

Meeting adjourned until Monday the . . . .

The Committee met by Adjournment Present Capt. John Mathews (in the Chair), Richard Dallam, Rev. Mr. John Clark, Capt. John Paca, Aquila Hall, John Carlile, Amos Garret, Capt. Bennet Mathews, Benj. Edw. Hall, Wm. Young, Edward Prall, Isaac Webster, Jacob Bond, Doctr. Carvel Hall, Francis Holland, Doctr. Robert Lemmon, John Beal Howard, Edmund Bull, Dr. John Archer, John Taylor, Edward Hall, William Morgan, William Webb, Benjamin Rumsey, Abraham Whitaker & William Smithson.

Resolved that John Wilson being accused by a member of this Committee of having sold Gunpowder at 4s. pr. lb. . . . . an Infringement of the fourth Article of the Provincial Congress & acknowledgeing that he had sold the powder as alledged though without any intention of violating any Resolve but from Misconstruction thereof and humbly submitting himself to this Committee and declaring a readiness to conform himself in future to the Resolutions of the Continental Congress and Provincial Convention he be dismissed.

Mr. William Wilson appeared agreeable to the Summons issued him yesterday and being interrogated from the Chair whether Mr. John Wilson had read to him any paragraphs from a Pamphlet entitled the Friendly Address &c. answers that John Wilson had read to him some paragraphs from some little book but that he did not know the title thereof and being also asked if he remembered the Particular Part thereof replied that he could not remember any particulars—that Mr. John Wilson did read to him but little and being asked if John Wilson made any Remarks thereon answered (No).

Resolved that as Mr. John Wilson appears to this Committee to have done nothing by the aforesaid Pamphlet to disunite the Colonies He is acquitted of the Charge.

It being reported that Mr. William Webb a Member of this Committee has been guilty of an Infringement of the Continental Association by being concerned in a horse race, the Gentleman comes into this Committee and prays that he may be heard in his defence.

Resolved that Mr. Webb has sufficiently exculpated himself from the general Charge.

Resolved, that Mr. Garret, Doctr. Archer, Aquila Hall, Aquila Hall, Junr., Robert Lemmon, Richard Dallam, Doctr. Jo. C. Hall, Abram Whitaker, Jacob Bond, Samuel Ashmead, William Webb, Jeremiah Sheredine and Wm. Morgan be appointed to draw up an association for embodiing the Militia of this County agreeable to the Resolve of the Convention and to bring in a draft thereof on the 23rd Inst.

Resolved, that an advertisement be set up Acquainting the People that such an association is on the said 23rd Inst. to be Layd before them and that they be desired to give their attendance thereon as also to elect as a Committee to be joined to the present some More from Parts of the County where it may be thought they were wanted.

Resolved, that Francis Holland, John Carlile, William Hollis, Senr., Bendct. Edw. Hall, Edward Hall & Samuel Griffith, for Spesutia Lower.

Edmund Bull, Thomas Johnson, John Love, Doctr. John Archer, Capt. Bennet Mathews & Richard Dallam, for Spesutia Upper.

George Patterson, Doctr. Thomas Andrews, John Rumsey, Daniel Anderson, Edward Prall, & Jacob Giles, Junr., for Susquehanna.

John Durham, Aquila Paca, Henry Wetheral, John Day, Joseph Presbury and Alex. Cowan, for Gunpowder Lower.

William Smithson, William Bond of Joshua, John

Taylor, James Everist (Surveyor) Benjamin Amoss, & Henry Wilson, Junr., for Bush River Lower.

Abram Whitaker, Mordecai Amoss, William McComas (of Dan), William Bosley, James Little, & David Bell, for Bush River Upper.

Jeremiah Sheredine, John Hawkins, John Talley, Andrew Howlet, John Patrick, & James Fisher, Deer Creek Lower.

William Webb, William Morgan, Ignatius Wheeler, Junr., John Donohooe, Hugh Whiteford, Junr., & William Fisher, Junr., Deer Creek Upper.

Be appointed to collect Contributions for the Relief of the Poor of Boston and also to collect money for the purchase of arms and Ammunition for the defence of our Lives, Liberties & Properties and it is requested that they will divide themselves into Districts in the different hundreds and wait on each inhabitant within each particular district and request some free Gift either for the Relief of the Poor of Boston or for the purchase of Arms and Ammunition for the defence of our Lives, Liberties and Properties and make a report thereof to the Committee and also to make a return of such men (if any) who dead to every feeling of humanity and to all sense of their own Danger refuse to give anything to either of the above purposes.

Resolved that Aquila Hall, Jacob Bond, Doctr. Bobert Lemmon, John Beale Howard, Francis Holland, Amos Garret, Dr. J. C. Hall, Bendct. Edw. Hall, Richard Dallam, Doctr. John Archer, & John Love or Any one or More are appointed to attend at Annapolis agreeable to the Resolve of the late Provincial Convention to represent this County in the next Convention.

At a meeting of the Committee of Harford county at the Town of Harford by Adjournment the 23rd day of Jan'y 1775 were present Aquila Hall, Senr., Benedct. Edw. Hall, Aquila Paca, Benj. Rumsey, John Beale Howard, Alex. Cowan, John Rumsey, William Young,

Edwd. Prall, Francis Holland, William Smith (Bayside), John Taylor, James Little, Edward Hall, Freeborn Brown, Benj. Amos, Robert Lemmon, Richd. Dallam, Sam'l Durham, James Harris, Abram Whitaker, Doctr. Josias Carvil Hall, William Bond, son of Hugh Whiteford, Doctr. Josias Carvil Hall, William Joshua, Jacob Bond, Samuel Ashmead, Dr. John Archer.

Resolved that Aquila Hall, Esqr., be appointed Treasurer for the Money Recd. for the purchase of a Magazine of Arms and Ammunition & that the collectors of such donations be desired to account with him as often as convenient.

Resolved that two Barrels of Flour given by James Matthews for the Poor of Boston now in Mr. Thomas Halls Mills be sent to Balto. town and sold and the money be pade to the Treasurer.

On Motion resolved that the Amot. of the several subscription papers for the relief of the Poor of Boston, and for Arms and Ammunition be entered as they appear viz:

Poor of Boston.		Arms & Amtn.
Bush River Lower.....	£10.10s.0d. &	£9.12s.6d.
Spesutie Lower by B. E. H..	6.18s.0d. &	21.12s.6d.
Susquehanna Hund. by G. P.	3.11s.3d. &	4.15s.0d.

Paid In.

Poor of Boston.		Arms & Amtn.
Bush River Lower.....	£1. 0s.0d.	£ 0.7s.6d.
Spesutie Lower by B. E. H.....	3. 3s.0d.	13.7s.6d.
Susquehanna Hund. by G. P....	1.12s.6d.	2.17s.6d.

Mr. Aquila Hall informed this Committee that by the Ship Simm Capt Hooker arrived in Patuxent River some time ago he had received a small cargo of goods for the private use of his family, ordered in the month of June 1774 and Shipd as appears by the Merchants Letters and Invoice on the Tenth of October in the same year, it appearing to this Committee that the

said goods had been Imported before the First day of December Last, because no public paper hath given any account of the Goods Imported in said Ship being prohibited to be sold by the committee of this county where landed also because goods imported in said ship have by the Committee in Baltimore Town (been) allowed to be used by the Importer and also because the Goods were Shiped timely enough to have arrived before the said first day of December Therefore Resolved, unanimously that the Said Aquila Hall be permitted to use or Vend the said Goods.

Mr. John B. Howard having imported a package of Goods in the same ship and under the same Circumstances with Mr. A. Hall Resolved that he be permitted to Vend them.

This Committee having to the best of their Skill and Judgement Discharged the Trust Reposd, in them, Earnestly Recommend to theire Constituents, the Choice of a new Committee to consist of ten Men in each Hundred, the Election to be made as follows in Spesutia Lower Spesutia Church on the 10th day of February, in Spesutia Upper at Hickory Tavern on the same day, Susquehanna at Boners same day, Deer Creek Lower at John Patrick's on the day aforesaid Deer Creek Upper at Ashmous Mill (Prestons) on same day, Gunpowder Lower at Joppa on same day, Bush River Lower at James Holms on same day, Bush River Uper at Francis Dinses on same day and the returns to be made on the 22nd day of the same month to which day the committee adjourns.

Harford Town, 22d Feby., 1775.—The Committee met according to adjournm: when the state of elections in the several Hundreds were reported and ordered to be entered as follows: For Spesutia Lower—Benedict Edwd. Hall, Doctr. Josias C. Hall, Francis Holland, Captain John Matthews, Aquila Hall, Edwd. Hall, Amos Garret, Greenberry Dorsey, Capt. John Paca, & Freeborn Brown.

SUSQUEHANNA.—John Rumsey, Doctor Thomas Andrews, Benjamin Bayles, Charles Anderson, Jacob Giles, Junr., Edwd. Prall, Doctr. Robert Lemmon, Geo. Patterson, Chas. Gilbert, James Horner.

BUSH RIVER LOWER.—Jacob Bond, John Taylor, William Smithson, Thomas Bond, son of John, James McComas, William Wilson, Junr., William Bradford, Benjamin Bradford Norris, Saml. Caldwell, Danl. Scott, son of Aquila.

BUSH RIVER UPPER.—Thomas Bond, Junr., Revd. John Davis, Revd. John Clark, William Smith, Esq., Samuel Ashmead, James Litle, Abram Whitaker, Wm. McComas, Mordecai Amos, Thomas Hope.

DEER CREEK LOWER.—John Patrick, John Bartly, Andrew Howlet, Edwd. Ward, Senr., Richard Wells, Junr., Robert Morgan, John Hawkins, Richd. Dallam, Senr., John Litton, Jeremiah Sheredine.

SPESUTIA UPPER.—Richard Dallam, Geo. Bradford, James Harris, Isaac Webster, Bennet Mathews, John Archer, Thomas Johnson, Edmd. Bull, James Clandinen, John Love.

DEER CREEK UPPER.—William Webb, William Fisher, Junr., William Morgan, John Dunnahy, John Whiteford, Alex. Rigdon, Saml. Jenkins, Thomas Brice, Sias Billingslea & Hugh Whiteford.

GUNPOWDER LOWER.—Lambert Wilmere, John Day, John Durham, Alexander Cowan, Doctor Moses Haslett, Henry Wetheral, Benj. Rumsey, Aquila Hall, Junr., John Beale Howard, Aquila Paca, of whom were present,

Amos Garret, Benedict Edward Hall, Edward Hall, Aquila Hall, Freeborn Brown, Benjamin Bayles, Chas. Anderson, Edward Prall, Robert Lemmon, GeorgePatterson, James Horner, Jacob Bond, William Smithson, James McComas, William Bradford, Andrew Howlet, Jacob Giles, Junr., Robert Morgan, John Clark, Samuel Ashmead, William Smith, Isaac Webster, James Litle, William McComas, George Bradford, James Harris,

Bennet Mathews, Thos. Johnson, Edmund Bull, John Love, William Webb, Alex. Rigdon, Aquila Hall, Junr., Aquila Paca, Francis Holland, Benj. Bradford Norris, Josias Carvil Hall, John Davis, Mordecai Amos, John Taylor, who appointed Mr. Amos Garret Chairman And Mr. John Cotter Clerk.

Resolved that Mr. John Cotter be paid by the Committee fifteen Shillings P diem, for each day's attendance as Clerk to this Committee such fees to be considered as due only for his actual attendance on this Committee's intermediate services, unless very considerable 'tis expected he will execute gratis.

At a meeting of the above Committee the Members chosen came into the following Resolves—To Wit. We do acknowledge that the people of Boston are now suffering in the Common Cause, and that we ought to contribute to their relief.

Resolved That a Committe be appointed to frame rules and orders for the more regular and quick dispatch of Business in this Committee.

Upon motion the following gentlemen were chosen—To wit, Messrs. Benedict Edward Hall, Robert Lemmon, Benjamin Rumsey, William Smith, and John Clark, who brought in the following rules which were ordered to be entered and observed.

1—That when the President takes the Chair, all the members take their places in order.

2—That all persons speaking shall address the Chair.

3—That while one is speaking, no second person shall speak at the same time.

4—That a Question being put and seconded, shall be divided upon after it is debated except the first mover for the question withdraws the same. And in case the motion is not Seconded to fall.

5—That no Question shall be put while another is in agitation Except a Motion for Amendment or the previous question. Vizt. Is it the pleasure of this Committee that the question in debate be postponed?

6—That these rules and Orders at every Meeting of this Committee be read before the Committee proceed to business.

7—That no Member of this Committee leave this room after the President takes the Chair before adjournment, without leave first had from the Chair, under the penalty of One Shilling for every offence to be applied towards the payment of the Clerk and purchase of paper, pen and ink.

8.—That no person who is not a member of this Committee be allowed to speak to any matter in debate, except when called upon by the Chairman.

9—That no person be allowed to speak more than once on any one question unless leave first obtained.

10—That any person making use of abusive language or casting out personal reflection be called to order by the Chairman.

Mr. William Young produced a certificate from Mr. John Boyd Clerk of the Committee of Baltimore Town that a Chest of Linens by him said Young purchased of Lux and Boley were disposed of by the Committee of said place. It is satisfactory to this Committee that Mr. Young dispose of said Linens.

The Committee adjourned to the 23 at 9 o'clock.

Harford Town 23rd February, 1775. The Committee met according to adjournment from the 22d. Present, Aquila Hall, Esq., Chairman; Aquila Hall, Junr., Aquila Paca, Josias Carvil Hall, Revd. M. Clark, Benjamin Bayly, Capt. William Smith, James Litle, William Webb, Benedict Edward Hall, Jas. McComas, William McComas, Mordecai Amos, Revd. M. John Davis, Freeborn Brown, Samuel Ashmead.

Resolved that those Gentlemen who were appointed to collect money for the relief of the poor of Boston and also for the purchase of Arms and Ammunition be requested to bring in their Collections on Wednesday the 22 day of March as on that day it is expected

there will be a sum made up to transmit to the Committee of the City of Boston for the intended benevolent Purposes and also a sum to be laid out for the purchase of Arms and Ammunition agreeable to the Resolves of the late Convention and they are also requested to return a list of those men who have not paid their Subscriptions, who will be deemed as Non-Subscribers and consequently as unfriendly to the General Cause of America.

To obviate the inconveniency of having a number of officers throughout this County who are unable to form Complete Companies.

Resolved—That each hundred where there are more Officers than there are private men to fill up each Officers Company then throughout the whole Hundred every such Company shall be disbanded.

Resolved—That no Company shall consist of less than 68 or more than 135, officers incd.

Resolved, that where a Company Consists of more than 135 that then there shall be a division of such Company after the following manner Viz. 57 men to be draughted from the last subscribers of the said Company those 57 to proceed to an election of their officers from the whole Company, former officers excepted. Such officers when elected to be joined to the fifty seven, and if there should not then be a Sufficiency, the Complement to be taken as afore directed from the last of the general List who are not already draughted.

Resolved, That no Company shall meet where Liquor is to be sold, or permit any Liquor to be brought to the field or place of said Companies Meeting.

Resolved, That where the Company exceeds 135, 57 men who are last upon the Roll, shall be taken off that another Company may be formed in the following manner. Vizt. they are to be chosen out of the whole Company as it late stood if by their officers being taken out of the draughted thereof.

Resolved, That upon any one member omitting to attend twice successively and no sufficient Cause for such Non-Attendance appearing to the Committee, Notice of such delinquency be given by advertisement in the Hundred where such Culprit resides.

Resolved, That not less than Fifteen of the Committee of this County shall have the power to transact business.

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday the 22 of March.

At a meeting of the Committee of Harford County at the Town of Harford by adjournment on the 22d of March present Aquila Hall in the Chair, William Webb, Francis Holland, Capt. William Smith, Greenberry Dorsey, Abraham Whitaker, John Taylor, John Durham, Alex, Rigdon, Edward Ward, sen, Robt. Lemmon, Benedict Edward Hall, Aquila Hall, Junr., Doctr. John Archer, William Morgan, George Patterson, Dr. J. C. Hall, William Wilson, Junr., Samuel Caldwell, Robert Morgan, James Lytle, John Patrick, William Fisher, Charles Anderson, James McComas, Thomas Brice, William Bradford, Richd. Dallam, Benj. B. Norris, Danl. Scott (son Aquila), Thos. Johnson, Aquila Paca, Isaac Webster, Edwd. Prall, James Harris, William Smithson, John Donahuy.

We the Committee of Harford County having most seriously and maturely considered the Resolves & Association of the Continental Congress and the Resolves of the Provential Convention, do most heartily approve of the same, and as we esteem ourselves in a more particular manner, intrusted by our Constituents to see them Carried into Execution we do most Solemnly pledge ourselves to Each Other and to Our Country and engage ourselves by every tie held sacred among Mankind. To perform the Same at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes.

Aquila Hall,
Jos. Carvel Hall,
Geo. Patterson,
Robt. Morgan,
Robt. Lemmon,
Thos. Brice,
Wm. Morgan,
Frans Holland,
Samuel Calwell,
Aquila Paca,
James Lytle,
Aquila Hall, Junr.,
Richd. Dallam,
John Durham,
Jas. McComas,
Wm. Bradford, Sen.,
Wm. Smithson,
John Donahuy,
Daniel Scott,
John Patrick,
Thos. Johnson,
Alex. Rigdon,
Edw. Ward,
Abm. Whitaker,
Charles Anderson,
Wm. Fisher, Junr.,
Benj. Bradford Norris,
James Harris,
Edward Prall,
Greenberry Dorsey,
John Archer,
W. Smithe,
Wm. Webb,
John Taylor.

As Thiere is this day a letter directed to this Committee from the Committee of Baltimore Recd. giving Information a Considerable Quantity of Salt having arrived at Baltimore addressed to Dr. John Stevenson and that he hath ordered a Quantity of sd Salt on Bord of Bay Vessels to be sent to other Counties in this province or to Virginia Contrary to the Resolves of the Baltimore Committee. We therefore do recommend it Seriously to Every Man and Every Inhabitant of this County to be very Vigilant in particular at this Time so as to prevent the Lending or Selling Said Salt.

Resolved therefore that any Committeeman who should of his own certain knowledge or by Information know of any breach of the Continental or Provential resolves that he immediately summon Seven to set as a Committee to determine the Propriety or Impropriety of the sale in a most speedy manner.

Resolved that an advertisement be drawn agreeable to the above resolve and that Mr. William Smith, Aquila Hall, Junr., Aquila Paca draw the same and set them up in different parts of the County.

Resolved, That Mr. Aquila Hall, Senr., Aquila Hall, Junr., Capt. William Smith, Richard Dallam, Doctr. John Archer, Dr. Josias C. Hall, Benjamin Rumsey, Doctr. Robert Lemmon or any of the act as Committee of Correspondence.

Resolved, That the Committee of Correspondence do write to Committee Cecil Informing them of the purport of a letter recvd. from Baltimore and also to answer said Letter.

Resolved, That the following is a Copy of a Letter recevd from the Committee of Baltimore and answered agreeable to the Above Resolve . . . above:

Gentlemen: BALTIMORE, March 15th, 1775.

Persuent to the trust reposed in us, we take the Libety of Informing you that a brig called the Sally William Moat, master from Bristol having about 4000 bushels of Salt on Board, arrived lately at Annapolis on which Doctr. John Stevenson to whom she was consigned applied.

Committee to know whither he might be permitted to land the Salt, alledging it ought only to be considered as Ballaste and not intended to be prohibited by the Association of the Continental Congress. The Committee being of a different opinion resolved unanimously that it should not be landed and not suspecting that after such a declaration of our Sentiments Doctr. Stevenson would act contrary thereto more especially after having publicly declared that the Salt should every handfull be thrown overboard in open daylight when the vessel should arrive at Baltimore, we judge it unnecessary to take any other steps in the matter. We are sorry to be under the necessity of informing you that notwithstanding our resolve and Dr. Stevenson's Declaration he caused the vessel to stop at the mouth of our River where three or four Craft took in part of the said salt as appears by an inquiry into the matter before our Committee last Monday; and as we

suppose those Crafts are dispatched into different Rivers in the Bay to dispose of the Salt we recommend it to you to use your best endeavors to prevent such sale and Caution the Committees of your Vicinity on this subject; the proceedings of our Committee on this affair you will shortly see in print, in the meanwhile we would inform remainder of the Salt left on Bord the Brig, which he says is about half the Cargo, in to the River, and that the Captain has engaged on oath that no part thereof shall be landed any place on the Continent between Georgia and Nova Scotia. Mr. Woolsey of this place has had a vessel arrivd lately from Liverpool with a Cargo of Salt. He applied to us for our opinion whether he might have Liberty to put it on Bord another Vessel to carry it to Nova Scotia as the Vessel it came in could not proceed there without defeating the voyage. This we readily agreed to; and Mr. Woolsey has engaged to produce a Sufficient Proof of the Salt being landed at Halifax as soon as that event takes place, & the Capt. is on oath that he will not land it on any part of Contint. between Georgia and Nova Scotia we are with much respect Gentlemen,

Your most Hb Servts,
In Behalf of the Committee
Saml Purviance.

On motion resolved that the Committee of this County meet at the Cross Roads at Mr. Jamisons on Wednesday the 5th of April at 10 O'clock to which day the Committee adjourns.

Wednesday, April 5, 1775.

At a meeting of the Committee at the Lower Cross Roads by adjournment Present Capt. William Smith in the Chair, The Revd. Mr. Davis, Jacob Bond, Samuel Ashmead, Jacob Bull, James Horner, Robert Morgan, Benjamin Bayless, William Webb, Bennet Mathews, Aquila Paca, Will Smithson, Hugh Whiteford, Junr., Aquila Hall, Senr., James C. Clendening, Samuel

Jenkins, William Fisher, Andrew Howlet, Alexander Rigdon, William Morgan, Edward Prall, Samuel Calwell, Richd. Dallam, Doctr. John Archer, John Durham, & Benedict Edward Hall appointed Pro tem Secry.

On motion ordered that Aquila Hall Esqr. Treasurer do Ship off from Baltimore Town for the City of Boston as much French Burrn Middlings as he can purchase for the money he may have received for that purpose within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Resolved, That as our Donations ought to be free and unincumbered the treasurer be instructed to pay the freight and Insurance out of the Money he has received for the Poor of Boston.

Resolved that as our Treasurer has French Burrn Middlings which he offers at the rate of Fifteen Shillings P Hundred delivered and Inspected in Baltimore Town, we do agree that he ship his own Conformable to the foregoing resolves.

As it is thought highly expedient that there be a general review of the Militia of this County & to the end that such meeting be as large as may be.

Resolved, That the Captains of the different Companies in the County be requested to consult their Companies when and where it will be most convenient for them to meet & lay their determinations before this Committee.

Resolved, That Wm. M. Love be appointed in the Room of Captain John Archer to collect Contributions for the Poor of Boston and for the purchase of Arms and Ammunition.

The following fines were paid into the Hands of the Clerk for the time being, to wit:

William Webb one Shilling
Aquila Paca three Shillings
Jacob Bond one Shilling
James Harris one Shilling.

£0.6s.0d.

for departing the Committee without leave before adjournment. As it is necessary that the Good people of this County be informed of the Proceedings of their Deputies in Committee and that such Information may be had at as little expense & Trouble as the Nature of the Thing will admit this Committee have thought proper to adjourn from their Usual Place of Meeting in Harford Town to this place and in Pursuance of the same Laudable design have resolved that their next meeting be at Mrs. Shaw's Near the Chapple to which place they adjourn to the first Wednesday in May next.

At a meeting of the Committee for Harford county and town of Harford, on Monday the first day of May, 1775. Present M. Amos Garret, Aquila Hall, Wm. Webb, Samuel Ashmead, Thomas Johnson, John Love, Greenberry Dorsey, Thomas Brice, James Clenenden, John Durham, Henry Wetherel, Bennet Mathews, Edmund Bull, Freeborn Brown, James Harris, Doctr. John Archer, William Smithson, James McComas, John Taylor, Alex. Cowan, Edwd. Hall, Richd. Dallam, Wm. Morgan, Abraham Whitaker, Wm. Bradford, Wm. McComas, Benj. Bayles, Geo. Patterson, Cyrus Billingslea, Edwd. Prall, Aquila Hall, Junr., Danl. Scott (son Aquila).

On motion Mr. Amos Garret Chosen Chearman and Geo. Patterson Clk on motion the several Expressis Resvd were Read.

On motion resolved that Doctr. John Archer & Freeborn Brown wate on Mr. John Wilson and engage all the powder & lead he has.

On motion Resolvd that Mr. Aquila Hall, Junr., purchase Twenty Half Barrels of Powder for the use of this Committee & 4000 weight of Lead at Balto. Town or Elsewhere.

On motion Resolved that Three Horses be purchased to forward the Expresses, &c. Two of which to stand at Harford Town and one at Susquehanna and M. John Love, Edwd. Prall & Samuel Ashmead are appointed to purchase the afore mentioned Horses.

On motion Resolvd that M. Aquila Hall, Junr., consult the Committee of Baltimore whether it may be practicable for to Export the Flower sent there by Mr. Aquila Hall, Senr., for the Relief of Boston.

On motion resolved. that the Several Collectors of the Several Hundred in this County wate on every Inhabitant of the Several Hundred at theire Houses in order to receive some free gift for the poor of Boston and for the purchase of Arms and Ammunition as also to collect the former Subscriptions.

On information of John Durham, Resolvd. that Doctr. Dewet Appeare Before this Committee for violating a Resolution of the provential Convention in Killing a Lamb dropt after the first day of May.

Test John Durham.
James McComas.

Doctr. Dewet appeares before this Committe and acknowledged the fact he Stands accused of to be true, and it was done through Ignorance and promises in the strongest Ties of Honour that He Will not Violate any Resolve of the Continental Congress or the Provential Convention at any Time Hereafter.

On motion Resolvd. that any seven members of the Committee hereinafter proceed to Business.

The Committee adjourns to Wednesday the 3d day of May at 10 o'clock.

The Committee by adjournment of the First Instant at the Committee Chamber in Harford Town on Wednesday the 3d day of May. Assembled at The said Place, Present

Mr. John Mathews, Mr. Aquila Hall, Mr. Thomas Bond, Junr., Mr. John Rumsey, Geo. Bradford, Thos. Hope, Edmund Bull, Samuel Ashmead, Richd. Dallam, Doctr. Carvil Hall, Amos Garret, Wm. Bradford, Samuel Jenkins, Mr. Wm. Smith, Mr. John Love, Bennet Matthews, Aq. Paca.

Mr. John Mathews in the Chair.

Dr. Jos. Carvil Hall Offers a Mare to the Committee for the use of the Publick, which being viewed by Mr. Ashmead and Mr. Love its agreed to pay Doctr. Hall, Twelve Pounds, for the same and he Generously Offers to give Five Pounds of the Price and the seaveral members of this Committee, has paid 8-9 Cash to Raise the same the money was paid to Doctr. Hall.—M. Bond, M. Dallam, M. Bull & M. Ashmead, is desired to wate on the Gentlemen of this Town To know who will keep the said mare on the Best Terms to be Ready when called for, on the Publick Business of Expresses & who do Report that M. Jos. Stiles will keep the said creature in a proper manner at Thirty Shillings Per Month, for one month from this date.

On motion, that there is a parcell of Salt at Otterpoint Suspected to be what was Carried from Baltimore Town belonging to Doctr. John Stevenson which the Doctr. Had Promised to Return an acct. of and to bestow the Proceeds to the Poor of Boston. M. Butler appeared before the Committee and Reported that the Salt above was belonging to Doctr. Stevenson & was sent to him to sell and that it was presumed by the Doctr. letter Recd. with the Salt, bearing date the first day of Feby. Last, that the same must have been in the Country before the Stoppage of the Importation of Merchandise in Generill, but for further Information Mr. Aquila Paca, Mr. Geo Bradford, Mr. Smith & Mr. William Bradford make an Enquiry, when the Salt above was Landed thiere for the further Satisfaction of this Committee, & What Quantity was at first Recvd. and if any has been Landed Since.

This Committee adjourns to Friday Next to meet heare.

On Friday the 5th at the Committee Chamber the following Gentlemen were present:

Mr. Aquila Hall, Mr. Alexander Cowin, Mr. John Beale Howard, Mr. Thos. Andrews, Mr. Edmund Bull, Mr. Greenberry Dorsey, Mr. Thos. Johnson, Mr. Bened. Edwd. Hall & Amos Garret, Dr. Moses Haslet,

William Willson, Jr., James McComas, Mr. Benj. Rumsey, Mr. Richd. Dallam.

Mr. Aquila Hall in the Chair.

On motion Resolvd. that as the Flower Intended for the Relief of Boston send from this Committee & now at Baltimore Town, as things are Situated cannot be applyed as Intended, Mr. Aquila Hall is to write to the Committee at Baltimore to sell the same and have the money to be ready when Called for.

On motion Resolvd. that persons be appointed to attend the Convention at Annapolis when they may be required it is appointed that Each Hundred in this County do appoint Two men to attend the same and as the Time is Critical and the Crisis may be Perelous its Desired that Such Person to be Chosen, be out of the most Substantial and Knowing Men in the Hundreds, and voted in by the majority of persons in Each Hundred Qualified to vote at Elections, and its Farther moved, the said Choice be made on Monday the Fifteenth Instant and at the Seaverel Places hereafter mentioned to say in Spesutia Lower at the Church, In Susquehanna at James Horners, Spesutia Uper at the Hickory Tavern, Deer Creek Lower at the Chapple, Deer Creek upper at Ashmous (Preston's) Mill, Gunpowder Lower at Joppa, Bush River Lower at James Holms & Bush River uper at Robinsons, and its requested by the Committee Preasent that as Publick Notice of this election be made as can be and returns be made by the Seaveral Hundreds on the 17th Instant at Harford Town.

As its appointed by the Convention, lately held at Annapolis that Thursday the 11th day of this Instane be set apart for Humiliation Fast and Prayer throughout this Province for averting the Impending Danger, that we at preasant labour under, ordered that the same be made publick in this County and Recommended to all orders of men in the said County to Demean themselves acordingly.

On Monday the 8th day of May 1775 at the Committee Chamber were present:

The Revd. Mr. John Clark, Jacob Bond, John Donahuy, Geo. Bradford, Edwd. Prall, Thos. Bond, Junr., Robt. Lemmon, James Clendenen, Isaac Webster, William Smithson, Doctr. John Archer, Francis Holland, Bennet Mathews, Ben. Edwd. Hall, James Harris, Benjamin Bayless, John Taylor, Aquila Hall, James McComas.

The Revd. Mr. John Clark in the Chair.

Mr. Geo. Bradford reports to this Committee that he with Mess. Aq. Paca & William Bradford, Sen., went to Otterpoint and Enquired into the affair of Salt theire & says that from the best acct. they could gitt it does not appear to be any of the Cargo of Salt Imported by Doctr. John Stevenson.

Doctr. John Archer makes Report that Mr. John Wilson has 100 lbs. of Gunpowder which he is willing to sell at the price it Cost him which this Committee agrees to give him for it, this powder having been bought by Mr. Willson in Philada. before the Provential Convention, it is thought unjust to compell him to loose by it, and its therefore ordered that Mr. Aq. Hall pay Him for the said Powder £15.10s.0d. pct. with the additional Cost of 2½ pct.

On motion Resolvd. as the Delegates who attend the Congress will have occasion of money for their Expenses and it was Proportioned in the late Convention that this County pay Twenty Eight Pounds Towards the same, it is now ordered that Mr. Aquila Hall pay the same out of the mony he has in hand, and that the Seaverel Hundreds Subscribe and Repay the same to be returned him to Replace the money now taken for that purpose.

At a meeting of the Committee at their Chamber at Harford Town on Wednesday the 17th day of May— Present Messr. John Mathews, John Beale Howard, William Webb, James Harris, Aquila Hall, Thomas Bond, Jr., William Willson, Jr., Bennet Mathews,

Richd. Dallam, Samuel Ashmead, Thos. Johnson, Abraham Whitaker, Francis Holland, Doctr. Carvil Hall, Samuel Bayles, Amos Garrett, William Bradford, Edwd. Prall, Geo. Bradford, John Patrick, Aquila Paca, Edmund Bull, John Love, Benjamin Bradford Norris, Jacob Bond, James McComas.

On motion Mr. John Mathews in the Chair.

Amos Garret Clk.

In pursuance of the order to the Several Hundreds to Chose Two men Eeach to Represent them in Proventia! Convention, the Undermentioned Gentlemen were chose:

Benedict Edwd. Hall,
Francis Holland,
for Spesutia Lower.

Rich. Dallam,
Pohn Love,
for Spesutia Upper.

Thomas Andrews,
John Rumsey,
for Susquehanna.

Samuel Durham,
James McComas,
for Bush River Lower.

Thomas Bond, Jr.,
Samuel Ashmead,
for Bush River Upper.

Benjamin Rumsey,
John Beale Howard,
for Gunpowder Lower.

William Webb,
Ignatius Wheeler,
for Deer Creek Upper.

John Barcely,
John Hawkins,
for Deer Creek Lower.

On the applycation of Mr. Thomas Chambers to purchase the Mare Bought of Doctr. Carvil Hall She is Disposed of to the said Chambers on the following Terms, that he pay into the Hands of Mr. Aquila Hall the Sum of Twelve Pounds, to be returned to the Seaverel Persons who advanced the sum for the said mare, and that Mr. Chambers let her go on any express the Committee may have Occation for gratis & that the said mare shall be pade for by the Committee, provided accident should happen that when she is out on the Committee Business she is Lamed or otherwise Damaged.

Certificate made out to the Delegates, to Deliver in at Annapolis in the following words:

At Harford County.

By Instruction from the Committee of the County aforesaid to the Freeholders of the Seaverel Hundreds in said County to elect Two Person in Each Hundred to Represent this County in Provential Convention to be held at the City of Annapolis on Monday the 22nd Instant or any other day that may be appointed for the said meeting the Following Gentlemen were returned Benedict Edwd. Hall, Francis Holland, Richd. Dallam, John Love, Thomas Andrews, John Rumsey, Samuel Durham, James McComas, Thomas Bond, Jr., Samuel Ashmead, Benjamin Rumsey, John Beale Howard, William Webb, Ignatius Wheeler, John Barcely & John Hawkins, which gentlemen or any three or more of them are appointed to meet at the City of Annapolis at the time aforesaid or any day the said meeting may be adjourned to. To Represent this County in the said Convention and its Recommended to Our said delegates to Cooperate with the Gentlemen that may meet at the said Convention in all such business as may then be seen necessary to join in for the good of the Common Cause in Committee. May 17th 1775.

Signed. John Mathews, Chairman.

The Committee adjourns to Thursday the 25th of May.

At a meeting of the Committee on Thursday the 25th Inst. as per adjournment were present

Mr. John Mathews, Mr. Amos Garret, John Love, Bennet Mathews, Samuel Calwell, William Smithson, Benedict Edwd. Hall, Jacob Bond, Edwd. Prall, Samuel Ashmead, Edmund Bull, Robt. Lemmon, James McComas.

Mr. John Mathews in the Chair.

Before the Committee Proceeds to other Business the following Letter which was received the 17 inst by

post was read, as Recd. from the Delegates at the Congress to Postpon the meeting of the Provential Convention to witt,

Gent. Philadelphia 15 May 1775.

As thiere will be no Occation for Holding a Convention of Our Province the 22nd Instant we shall be Obliged to You to Notify the same so the Debutys for your County we cannot at present ascertain Time when it may be necessary to have a meeting but as soon . . . Can Shall be Ceareful to give the best notice of,
We are Gentlemen

Yr. most obedient Servts.

Mat. Tilghman.
Th. Johnson, Junr.
H. Stone.

Gentlemen Baltimore May 19th 1775.

By seaverel Letters of good authority Recvd. from Phila. by yesterday's Post, we are advised that there is a vessel daily expected thiere with a parcel of Salt & some Dry Goods from Liverpool for which the Pilots of Dellaware are ordered to keep a sharp lookout, by the same letters we are Informed one or more Ships were taking in Salt and Dry Goods at Liverpool intended for this bay in particular the Ship Johnson Bound with such a cargo to this port. Its not probable that the parties Concerned will attempt to bring such goods directly in Heare, but rather Disload them in Small Craft Down the Bay. We hope you will order a Diligent attention be kept up in Examining all Boats and Small Craft & use your Best Endeavors to Counteract The Selfish Schemes of Every ennimy to American Liberty we are with grieat Respect Gentlemen

yr. Hbl. Sevts.

In Behalf of the Committee,
Samuel Purviance,
Chairman.

I am not Certain whether you have been Informd. that our Committee have agreed to your Requisition for 500 wt. of Gun Powder. It is & you may have it as soon as you please to send for it S. P.

Mr. Aquila Hall Baltimore May 19th 1775.

Sir—We have sold 70 Barrels of the Flower sent to us for the poor of Boston to our neighbor Mr. Niell at 12-6, but money is so scarce this week from the Incessant hurry of wagons coming in that we could not git the money for it as yet & we have such calls for money, we cannot advance it at preasant. We suppose the money may be got from Mr. Neill in a few days when it shall be sent up. The Rest of the Flower remains yet in Store. There was 4 barrels recvd. by Mr. Carliles vessel which suppose is that sent by Dr. Hall as you mentioned, we are Sir

yr. most hble, Servt.

Saml. & Robt. Purviance.

On motion Resolvd. that as Thomas Bond son of John Refuses to serve as a Committeeman in Bush River Lower Hundred that the free Holder of said Hunderd meet and elect a Person in his place and make a return of Such Person to the next meeting of the Committee, and that Mr. Jacob Bond advertise the Hundred to meet on Monday for that purpose.

The Committee adjourns to Thursday the 1st June. At a meeting of the Committee of Harford County by adjournment on 1st of June, Present Abraham Whitaker, Benjamin Norriss, John Love, Mordecai Amoss, Francis Holland, Willm Jones, Bennet Mathews, Alex. Rigdon, Aquila Paca, Aquila Hall, Edmund Bull, Benedict Edwd. Hall, Bennet Mathews in the Chair.—Bend. Edwd. Hall, pro Temp. Clk.

The Committee adjourns to Thursday the 8th June

when the members are earnestly requested to be punctual in their attendance as there will that day be a matter of very considerable importance laid before the Committee for their serious Consideration.

At a meeting of the Committee of Harford County at Harford Town on Thursday the 8th of June Present Benjamin Rumsey Esqr in the Chair, John Beale Howard, William Smithson, William Webb, William Jones, Jas. McComas, Richd. Dallam, Samuel Creswell, Thos. Johnson, John Archer, Benj. Bradford Norris, James Little, Benjn. Bailey, James Horner, James Harris, George Bradford, Robert Lemmon, John Love, John Rumsey, Francis Holland, Edward Hall, Bennet Mathews, Mordecai Amoss, Aquila Hall, Senr., Daniel Scott son of Aquila, & Benedict Edwd. Hall, ordered that Doctr. Lemmons' letter directed to Aquila Hall respecting the proceedings of a former Committee be read which which was accordingly done and is as follows:

Sir

The proceedings at the last Committee meeting appers very singular and offensive, I find, to the publick who contributed to the Relief of Boston, in their passing an order to you to supply the value of the Collection in Middlings at 15 Pct. when fine Burr flower will not sell for so much in Baltimore. No person who knows the matter and the market prices, but will be led to reflect, perhaps, upon you as designing to make an advantage of the Poor of Boston, by taking more than the market affords, and thereby lessening the Quantity which otherwise might be transmitted. Perhaps it may be said the Donors are abused in the extravagant Application of the Donations, and may prove a bar to their contributing on a future Occasion if it should be necessary. This act may render the Committee contemptible by divesting it of publick confidence; and if the publick withdraw their Confidence we of course fail, as that is the only foundation of our usefullness. Upon the Whole if you could not afford

your middlings at Market price I am of opinion the persons desiring you to furnish them above it were not your friends seeming as if they desired to hold one of our first Patriots and friends to Boston up to publick Infamy and Contempt. And if it should reach the Provincial Convention how despicable will it appear. In that case who will suffer ridicule, but those who are known to be of weight in the County, especially if such appear interested in the measure. If we act for publick good, if we mean to relieve our suffering Brethren; let it be done to as much advantage as the poor pittance will allow, I am clear in it as you will reflect the greatest honor upon yourself by furnishing the flower at the present current price, otherwise by relinquishing it, give me leave to tell you Sir, we are in this instance trustees for the poor we desire to Relieve. We accepted the trust—our honor is at stake—our Constituents look for faithfulness in us.—Our Constitutional rights demand it. We should therefore be scrupulously erect in the discharge of our duty. I remain

Your Hble Servt

Robert Lemmon.

April 1775.

On motion Resolved. that Doctr. Robert Lemmon's declaring to this Committee his having no intention of passing a reflection on this Committee, or Mr. Aquila Hall in a letter to him directed, is satisfactory to this Committee.

Resolvd. that as Mr. Aquila Hall declines acting any Longer as a Treasurer, Mr. Richard Dallam be appointed in his Room, and that Mr. Hall be ordered to produce his Accounts before the Next Committee.

Resolvd. that Mr. Aquila Hall confessing his sorrow for misbehaving before this Committee by striking Doctor Lemmon, is deemed satisfactory to this Committee.

Information being given to this Committee that Stephen Roberts of Harford County, hath reported

that Benjamin Rumsey one of this Committee hath killed a Lamb in order to have the same eaten in his family Contrary to the Resolve of the Provincial Congress, ordered that a summons issue for the said Stephen Roberts to appear at the next Committee and make good his charge.

The Committee met agreeable to adjournment on Thursday the 22nd of June. Present Amos Garret Esq., in the Chair, Benjamin Rumsey, Bendt. Edwd. Hall, Jacob Bond, Aquila Hall, George Bradford, William Smithson, Doctr. John Archer, William Jones, Benjamin Bayless, James Little, John Rumsey, William Willson, Benedict Mathews, Benj. Bradford Norris, James McComas, (Alexander Cowan Clk.)

Resolved that as Mr. Aquila Hall has not yet got his Accounts ready for Inspection and desires a further time for compleating them he be allowed untill the meeting of the next Committee.

It appearing to this Committee from the hostile Preparations of the British Ministry against the Colonies that the greatest Union and Harmony among ourselves attended with the Exertion of all our forces and Abilities will be absolutely Necessary to repel and prevent every Design and Attempt to enslave us and it is also appearing to this Committee that an attempt to remove the seat of Justice from Harford Town will lay the Foundation for Discord and Division among us. Resolved Nem: Con: therefore that it is the opinion of this Committee that no Step for that purpose ought to be taken nor the said Business agitated until the Harm that hovers over these Colonies shall be dispersed and this Colony with British America shall be freed from the Calamitous Circumstances under which it at present Labours, and there with which it is threatened and that the Representatives of this County be furnished with a copy of this resolve.

Resolved that Summons issue for George Debrule and John Read.

On motion Resolved that any seven of this Committee may during this month meet and transact Business on any Emergency or presing Necesity.

Committee adjourns to the third Thursday of July next.

At a meeting of the Committee at thiere Chambers at Harford County on Thursday the 13th July Present Messrs. John Mathews, Aquila Hall, Richd. Dallam, William Webb, Benjamin Rumsey, Thomas Johnson, Isaac Webster, Amos Garret, Francis Holland, George Bradford, Charles Anderson, William Bradford, Doctr. Jos, C. Hall, Geo. Patterson, Aquila Hall, Junr., Bendt. Hall, Doctr. John Archer.

On motion Mr. John Mathews in the Chair.

Geo. Paterson Clk.

The following fines Recvd. were pd. unto Mr. Richd. Dallam, Treasurer:

Mr. Francis Holland one shilling.

Mr. Benedict C. Hall Six fines when Clk. paid unto him 7 shillings.

On motion Resolved that the sum of £4.1s, Recvd. from Mr. John Love and pd. to the late Treasurer for which he gave no particular acct. of what part thereof was paid for arms &c., and what part for the poor of Boston be paid to the preasent Treasurer that he get proper Information from Mr. Love and account for the same.

On motion Resolvd. that the Treasurer pay for the powder &c Engaged by this Committee and have the same Lodged in a safe place at Lower Cross Roads that Messrs. Dallam, Archer, Harris, Prall & Johnson or any three of them provide the same for its safety.

On motion Resolvd. that the seaveral Collectors of this County do produce Their Subscriptions and the Amount of their Collections to the next Committee and that they pay the Seaveral Ballances into the hands of the Treasurer as thiere is an Immediate Call for the Money to be transmitted to the poor of Boston and layd

out for the purchase of Arms and Ammunition as designed by the Seaveral Donors.

Committee adjourns to Friday the 21st of July.

At a meeting of the Committee at their Chamber at Harford County on Friday the 21st of July, Present Messrs. John Mathews, Amos Garret, John B. Howard, Jacob Bond, Revd. John Clarck, Benj. Rumsey, Alex. Cowin, Edmund Bull, James Clendenen, James McComas, William McComas, Greenberry Dorsey, Thos. Johnson, William Webb, Benjamin Bayless, Geo. Patterson, Alexander Rigdon, Wm. Jones, Francis Holland, Richd. Dallam, Samuel Ashmead, Edwd. Prall, James Harris, Doctr. John Archer.

On motion Mr. John Mathews in the Cheare.

Geo. Patterson, Clk.

Stephen Roberts appears before this Committee and Informs them what he sed Concerning Mr. Benjamin Rumseys Killing a Lamb Contrary to the Resolves of the Committee on Mr. Rumseys Request Summons issue for William Scott & Samuel Caldwell to appear the next Committee.

Ordered that a petission from Thomas Sheerer be filed wherein is Contained a Charge agains James Horner for Reporting that Sheerer has spoke or acted derogatory to American Liberty and that a Summons issue for James Horner to appear before the next Committee and support that Charge and vindicate himself against a Charge of Like Nature.

Information being made to this Committee that Simon Denney and Thomas Wheeler, Senr., Broke the Last Contrary to Appointment of the Congress ordered that Summons issue for them to Appeare before the next Committee.

Test. Doctr. John Archer.

Information being made to this Committee that Mr. Thomas Chambers has Spoken Contemptuos Words of

a Sentence of a Committee Thierefore Resolvd. that he appears before this Committee.

Test: Doctr. Dewet.
Jos. Butler.
Jacob Wheeler.

Mr. Thomas Chalmers appears and upon being guilty of the Charge accused with gives the following satisfaction. Whereas the Subscriber has been accused of Speaking Contemptuous words of a Sentence of Committee he declares that he Spoke in the Heat of Passion and without any evil Intention, and that he is sorry for his Conduct and further declares that he has the association of the Continental Congress and the Resolves of the Provincial Convention.

Thomas Chalmers.

Committee adjourns to the 10th day of August.

At a meeting of the Committee at thiere chamber at Harford County on Thursday the 10th day of August. Present Messrs. John Mathews, Amos Garret, Aquila Hall Senr., Bennet Mathews, Alexander Cowan, Saml. Baylis, Chas. Anderson, James Horner, William Morgan, William Jones, Doctr. Moses Haslett, Geo. Patterson, Sias Billingslea, Thos. Brice, Andw. Howlet, Jacob Bond.

On Motion Mr. John Mathews in the Cheare.

James Horner & Thos. Shearer Appears before this Committee and the Charge they are accused of being Related they are acquitted of Censure.

The Committee Adjourns to Thursday the 17th August.

At a meeting of the Committee of Harford County in Harford Town on Thursday the 7th day September 1775. Present Mr. Aquila Hall, Samuel Ashmead, Isaac Webster, William Smithson, Thomas Johnson, John Love, William Webb, Francis Holland, James Clendenin, Benjamin Bradford Norris, Josias Carvel Hall, James Little, Bennet Mathews, Edwd. Prall, William Jones, Edmund Bull, John Taylor, Greenberry

Dorsey, Richard Dallam, John Donahuy, and Amos Garret.

Mr. Aquila Hall chosen Chairman.

On the motion of Mr. Richard Dallam, Commission is granted to him to Inlist minute Men to form a Company to act in a Battalion of minute men to be raised in this and Baltimore County agreeable to the order of the Provential Convention.

On motion of Mr. Abraham Garret, Commission is also granted to him to raise a Company of minute men &c.

A letter directed to Mr. John Mathews as Chairman of this Committee with an Anonumous paper stiled a Dream, was produced to the Committee and read, ordered that Mr. John Brown attend the next Committee.

Committee adjourns to Tuesday 12th.

At a meeting of the Committee of Harford County at Harford Town on Tuesday 12th day of September 1775. Present Messrs. Aquila Hall, Thomas Bond, Junr., John Beale Howard, Samuel Ashmead, Jacob Bond, William Webb, Richard Dallam, Thomas Johnson, John Love, Abraham Whitaker, James McComas, Edmund Bull, Greenberry Dorsey, William McComas, William Jones, Freeborn Brown, William Bradford, Alexander Rigdon, Amos Garret, Charles Anderson and Edward Prall.

The Committee is desolved according to the order of the convention.

On which same day to wit, the 12th of September 1775, soon after the Disolution of the above Committee, Agreeable to the resolve of the Convention held at Annapolis the 26th day of July 1775, under the inspection of Messrs. William Webb, Samuel Ashmead, Richard Dallam ,and James McComas, late delegates for Harford County were elected by the Freemen of Harford County the following Gentlemen for a Committee of Observation to wit: Messrs. William Webb, Aquila

Hall, Samuel Ashmead, John Love, Amos Garret, Benjamin Rumsey, Edward Prall, John Beale Howard, Thomas Bond, Benedict Edward Hall, John Patrick, John Archer, Henry Wilson, Junr., George Patterson, James Horner, Francis Holland, Thomas Johnson, and Alexander Cowen, and on the said Day under the Inspection of Messrs. Wm. Webb, Samuel Ashmead and James McComas, were elected by the Freemen of Said County, in pursuance of a Resolve of the said Convention the following Gentlemen to wit: Messrs. John Love, Aquila Hall, Thomas Bond, Richard Dallam and Benjamin Rumsey, as Delegates to represent the said County in Convention for one year. At which time the Committee for said County appointed to meet on Thursday the 21st Instant.

Thursday, 21st September 1775 the Committee met according to adjournment, present Messrs. Amos Garret, Thomas Johnson, John Patrick, John Beale Howard, Edward Prall, George Patterson, Samuel Ashmead, William Webb, Alexander Cowen, Benjamin Rumsey, Thomas Bond, & Aquila Hall.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

Messrs. Thomas Johnson, Henry Wilson, George Patterson, Benedict Edward Hall, William Webb, Amos Garret, and Edward Prall, were elected by ballot, agreeable to the Resolve of the Convention as a Committee for licensing suits and Messrs. Aquila Hall, Amos Garrett, John Beale Howard, Alexander Cowan, and Benj. Rumsey in like manner were elected a Committee of Correspondence.

A letter from Mr. Abraham Jarret being received and read, informing the Committee, that he had made up a Company of minute men, and desiring that some one or more of the Committee may review them in order that they may proceed by ballot to elect their officers.

Resolvd. that the following Gentlemen, or any four of them review the same on the 2nd of October next

to wit, Aquila Hall, Benjamin Rumsey, Samuel Ashmead, Alexander Cowen, John Beale Howard, John Love, Thomas Bond, and Richard Dallam.

The Committee then proceeded to Nominate and appoint the following persons in the following hundreds to offer and carry the association framed and resolved upon by the last Convention to all freemen resident in the said County of Harford, and require their subscription to the same, and to return the same to the Committee, and also to return the names of those that do not on Application or within 10 days after sign the same, to the said Committee to be by them transmitted to the next Convention.

To wit, Deer Creek, Upper Hundred, John Donohoe and William Fisher, Junior, Alexander Rigdon, Deer Creek Lower, John Dallam and Winstone Dallam, Bush Upper, William McComas, Junior, and John Keen and Robert Harris.

Spesutia Upper, James Moore, (Tanner), Bennet Mathews, James Clendenning.

Spesutia Lower, Edward Hall, Jacob Forwood, Francis Holland, Susquehanna Hundred, James Horner, John Rogers, John Rumsey, Samuel Howell.

Gunpowder, lower hundred, Henry Wetheral, John Day, junior, John Durham, Alexander Cowen, Benjamin Rumsey.

Bush, Lower Hundred, John Taylor, Gabriel Vanhorn, William Bond & Henry Wilson, Junr.

Upon application of Mr. Robert Harris to raise a Comapny of minute men, Resolved that the Committee approve of and do appoint the said Robert Harris for that purpose.

Committee adjourns to Monday come week at which said time the Committee for Licensing Suits set.

At a meeting of the Committee of Harford County at Harford Town on 2nd of October 1775 present, Mr. Henry Wilson, Junr., Alexander Cowen, Doctr. John

Archer, George Patterson, William Webb, Thomas Johnson, Edward Prall, and Amos Garret.

Amos Garret Chairman.

James Horner produces to the Committee the form of an Association signed by sundry persons of every Malignant tendency, ordered that summons issue for David Smith, Patrick Fowler, and that John Osborn, Michael Gilbert (son of Thomas), James Gilbert and Andrew Ferguson be also summoned to testify respecting the said paper and that they meet the committee at their next meeting.

On motion Samuel Bayless is appointed to assist in Susquehanna Hundred to get the Association Paper signed.

Committee adjourns to 9th Instant.

At a meeting of the Committee at Harford the 9th October 1775. Present Messrs. Aquila Hall, George Patterson, Francis Holland, William Webb, Alexander Cowen, Benedict Edward Hall, Amos Garret, Thomas Johnson, James Horner, and Benjamin Rumsey.

On motion Mr. Aquila Hall in the Chair.

On complaint of William Gale, that James Talbot of Joppa, Merch, had sold him Oznabrigia 2s.6d. p yard, it being thought that was an extraordinary price, ordered that a Summons issue for the said Talbot to meet the Committee on their next meeting to clear up that affair.

The Enrollment of several Companies at this time, enrolled in this County being Presented by their several lists are as follows:

Capt. Josias Carvil Hall, and 10 on ft minute (to be noted the Special returns of each Company.)

Capt. Abraham Jarrett Produces his pole of minute men. Barnett Bussey 1 Lieutenant, John Davidson 2d Lieutenant, Asail Hitchcock, Junr., Ensign Privates 79, and returned to the Honle. the Committee of Safety at Annapolis.

According to Summons, Appeared, David Smith, Patrick Fowler, John Osborn, John Steel, James Gilbert, Michael Gilbert and Andrew Fergueson.

And on Submission of John Osborn, John Steel, James Gilbert, Michael Gilbert and Andw. Furgueson they were admonished from the Chair and discharged.

Patrick Fowler then examined and repremanded by the Chair and that he is to make an acknowledgement of his fault before Captain Charles Anderson's Company and promise of future amendment of Conduct, and procure from Captain Anderson a certificate of such submission.

On the letter of Mr. Richard Dallam to the Committee Mr. Thomas Johnson as an assistant in Inlisting minute men is permitted.

On motion of Mr. Samuel Bayless that he is obstructed by Robert and Alexander Kelly from procuring signers to the Association, according to his Commission, ordered that Summons issue for Said Robert and Alexander Kelly, appearing before the next Committee to be held here the 17th day of this Instant.

Adjourned to 17th Inst.

Did not meet.

On the 24th October 1775 mett in committee, Aquila Hall, George Patterson, Benjamin Rumsey, Edward Prall, Doctr. John Archer, Henry Wilson, Thomas Johnson, & Amos Garret.

Amos Garret in the Chair.

John Wilson Produces his accot. of powder and Lead, order is given him on Mr. Richard Dallam, Treasurer for Twenty-nine pounds eight shillings and six pence half penny the amount thereof.

On application of Mr. Robert Harris who has raised a Company of Minute men and desire them to be reviewed on Thursday the 2d day November next at Edentown in this County. Mr. Thomas Johnson, Mr. Edwd. Prall, Doctr. John Archer, Mr. Henry Wilson,

junr., is appointed to view the said Company and make their return to this Committee.

Committee adjourns to Tuesday 31st October 1775. On the 31st October 1775 met in Committee, Aquila Hall, William Webb, Francis Holland, Doctr. John Archer, Edward Prall, Amos Garret, Benjamin Rumsey, John Beale Howard, and George Patterson.

Aquila Hall in the Chair.

On motion a summons issue for John Long to appear before the Committee on Monday the 6th November 1775.

Committee adjourns to Monday 6th November, 1775.

Met according to adjournment on the 6th November 1775. Messr. Amos Garret, William Webb, Thos. Johnson, Samuel Ashmead, John Patrick, Edward Prall, Henry Wilson, George Patterson, John Love.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

Robert Clark appears before the Committee to answer to the Summons Issued for him, and on being accused with speaking Disrespectfully of the Convention, if through any heat he might have spoke to fast he is sorry for it and his Consessions is satisfactory to this Committee.

Committee adjourns to Monday 13th November 1775.

Met according to adjournment on the 13th November 1775. Messrs. Aquila Hall, Thomas Johnson, James Horner, Edward Prall, John Archer, Henry Wilson, Junr., & Alex. Cowen.

Mr. Aquila Hall in the Chair.

An application being made by Mr. Benjamin Bradford Norris to assist Messrs. Richard Dallam & Thomas Johnson to raise a minute Company its granted.

Committee adjourned to Monday 20th November 1775.

Met according to adjournment on the 20th November 1775. Messrs. Aquila Hall, Alex. Cowen, William

Webb, John Archer, Amos Garret, Edward Prall, John Patrick, George Patterson, & Henry Wilson, Junr.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

On motion Resolved that on information of Captain Robert Harris That one Thomas Treadway, Junr., speaking Disrespectfully of the Continentall Congress, Provential Convention and Committee of this County that a summons issue for him to appear before this Committee and answer to the same, and in case he refuse to attend that Capt. Harris with a file of Musquiteers shall bring him.

Test: James McCleare,
John Creaton.
Adrew McImson.

James Talbot having been summoned, having not appeared, Capt. A. B. Jarret is ordered to bring him before the Committee on Monday 27th inst.

John Long having been summonsed and not appear'd ordered that Capt. Robert Harris bring him before the Committee on Monday 27th Instant.

Notice received from the Clerk of the Council of Safety informing the Delegates of this County to attend the Convention held at Annapolis the 14th day of December next.

On application of John Rogers oder'd that Messrs. Amos Garret, Francis Holland, Benedict Edward Hall, go on board said Rogers Brig, lying at Swan Creek, and examine the paper on board and make report to this Committee.

Committee adjourned to Monday 27th Instant.

Met according to adjournment on the 27th of November 1775. Messrs. Amos Garret, Edward Prall, Alexander Cowen, Thomas Bond, William Webb, Aquila Hall, John Patrick, George Patterson, and Henry Wilson, Junr.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

Mr. James Talbot appeared and is discharged with

a caution not to sell any goods contrary to the resolves of the Convention for the future.

On application of Cuthbert Warner and Isaiah Boulderson for money to carry on the Business of Gun making they are recommended to the Honorable Convention, to receive one hundred Pounds common money for that purpose.

Captain Robert Harris Produces his roll of Minute Men, William Cole 1st Lieutenant, William Downs 2nd Lieutenant, John Long, Junr., Ensign, Privates 86, and returned to the Honorable Convention of Maryland.

Committee adjourns to Monday 11th December 1775.

Met in Committee as Pr adjournment: Messrs. Amos Garret, Benedict Edward Hall, Thomas Johnson, Francis Holland, Doctr. John Archer, Edward Prall and George Patterson.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

On motion, a letter with the return of the Associators and rolls of the Several Companies of said County sent to the Convention of Maryland.

Committee adjourned to 1st. day of January 1776.

January 5th 1776. At a meeting of the Committee of Harford County this day Present Messrs. Amos Garret, Samuel Ashmead, James Horner, Henry Wilson, Junr., George Patterson, Benedict Edward Hall, Thomas Johnson, William Webb, John Archer, and Edward Prall.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

A Summons is issued for Alexander Rigdon to take Edward Norris (son of Jos) to answer touching a Complaint exhibited against him, also to summons as evidences Andrew Mcempson and Walter Denney.

The Committee proceeded to forming the Batalion as follows (see the back of the Enrolment) which was enclosed in a letter to our Representatives.

Committee adjourns to Monday 15th Instant.

January 22nd, 1776, Met in Committee Messrs.

Amos Garret, Alexander Cowen, Francis Holland, William Webb, Benedict Edward Hall, Doctr. John Archer, Edwd. Prall, George Patterson.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

On motion ordered that Messrs. Thomas Bond, William McComas, James Stewart, appear before this Committee on Monday the 29th Instant, and order accordingly given.

On motion ordered that James Barret appear before this Committee, on Monday the 29th Instant and order Accordingly given.

On motion of Alexander Rigdon's not making returns of Summon's committed to his care, he is wrote to, to make Return of them on the 29th of this Instant.

On motion an order is given to Messrs. Bolderson and Warner on Mr. James Harris for the Quantity of two pounds of Powder for the use of this Committee.

Committee adjourns to Monday the 29th on this instant.

January 29 1776, Met in Committee as pr adjournment, Messrs. Aquila Hall, Senr., Amos Garret, George Patterson, John Patrick, James Horner, William Webb, Francis Holland & Doctr. John Archer.

Mr. Aquila Hall in the Chair.

Edward Norris (son of Joseph) appeared before this Committee and answered to the accusation against him and on giving him two weeks to make a return to this Committee on Monday the 13th of February next he is acquitted, and on failure of the same he is to appear personally.

On motion resolved that each Captain of every Company of Militia examine every Musquet in his Company and such as are out of order said Captain make report of the same to this committee.

Committee adjourns to Monday the 5th February 1776.

Met according to adjournment in Committee the 5th

February 1776. Messrs. Amos Garret, Samuel Ashmead, Henry Wilson, Junr., John Patrick, William Webb, John Beale Howard, and Thomas Johnson.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Ignatius Wheeler, Junr., Order'd that William Coale, Junr., appear before this Committee on Monday the 19th of this Instant and summons accordingly issued.

James Barnett not appearing to the summons heretofore given he is accordingly again summon'd and order given to Ignatius Wheeler, Junior.

Committe adjourns to Monday the 19th Instant 1776.

Met in Committee according to adjournment. Present, Messrs. Amos Garret, Aquila Hall, William Webb, John Beale Howard, Alexander Cowen, Thomas Johnson, and Henry Wilson, Junr.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

James Barnard appear'd according to a summons for that purpose and gave satisfaction to this Committee and is accordingly dismist.

Committee adjourns to Monday 4th March 1776.

Met according to adjournment in Committee the 4th day of March 1776. Present Messrs. Amos Garret, William Webb, Henry Wilson, Junr., George Patterson, James Horner, Thomas Johnson, Aquila Hall, John Patrick, Samuel Ashmead, John Archer, John Love and Francis Holland.

Mr. Aquila Hall in the Chair.

On motion Mr. Ignatius Wheeler is unanimously chosen Committee man in place of Edward Prall and also said Wheeler is elected by Ballot one of the Committee of Licence.

The Committee agrees with Isaac Thomas & John Cunningham Gunsmiths for making a parcel of musquets which they oblige themselves to do agreeable to directions which they have and are to receive from the Committee, as may be divided by the Council of safety, at the price Musquetes are made for at Baltimore to be completed with steel ramrod and Baonet,

and they the said Smiths offer Henry Bennington for their security for the Performance, and as the said Isaac Thomas and John Cunningham have occasion of some money to enable them to proceed in their Business this Committee receives of Amos Garret, Ten Pounds ten shillings Publick money he has, and pays them, in part of said Musquets which they are to deliver by the first day of April next.

The Committee agrees with Samuel Smith, Gunsmith for making a Parcell of Musquets which he obliges himself to do agreeable to directions which he has and is to receive from the Committee, as may be directed by the Council of Safety, at the price Musquets are made for at Baltimore, to be compleated with steel ramrods and Baonets and as the Said Samuel Smith has occasion of some money to enable him to proceed in his business this Committee receives of Amos Garret Ten Pounds Ten Shillings Public Money he has and pays him in part of said Musquets which he is to deliver by the first day of April next.

William Coale being Accused of refusing to receive the Provincial Currency confess'd that he was guilty of the fact he stands accused of, having done so, this Committee unanimously resolves that he doing the same is a high breach of the Association and that he be Published as directed in the Resolves of the Convention, and that the same be accordingly made out for publication.

On motion resolved that Mr. Richard Dallam be directed to write to Mr. William Paca now in Philadelphia to send down the money sent by this County for the Poor of Boston.

On motion a Letter is framed and sent to the Council of Safety to the following purport. Gent., as the Convention of this Province has ordered to disband the Companies of minute men and that the Committee of the Counties pay of the said Companies for which purpose money will be wanting as well as to comply with some Contract for arms that this Committee has

requested but the amount has not yet been had for enabling of this Committee to comply with the above we would hope your Honors will furnish this Committee with four hundred pounds by Mr. Thomas Hall for the purpose aforesaid, accounts of which, &c., for the faithfully laying out, the same shall be rendered to the next Convention of this Province.

Signed by order. Aquila Hall, Chairman.

Harford Town in Committee.
4th March 1776.

On motion ordered that Captain Alexander Rigdon bring Edward Norris before this Committee on Monday the 11th instant for not complying with the order of the Committee of observation.

Committee adjourns to Monday 11th instant 10 o'clock.

Met in Committee this 18th day March 1776. Present Messrs. Aquila Hall, William Webb, Ignatius Wheeler, Junr., George Patterson, Amos Garret, Henry Wilson, Junr., Thomas Bond, Alexander Cowen, Samuel Ashmead & John Patrick.

Mr. Aquila Hall in the Chair.

On application of James Norris to make Cartouch boxes this Committee agrees to employ him should they want any.

Capt. Samuel Griffeth is order'd to bring James Oliver, Junr., with a file Musquets on Monday the twenty-fifth of this Instant before the Committee, to answer such things as shall be alledged against him and to summons Samuel Dooley as an evidence against Oliver.

The Committee received per order to Thomas Hall from the Council of safety Four Hundred Pounds.

Paid Captain Harris one hundred and Twenty-nine Pounds, Eighteen shillings.

Paid Captain Bussey Fifty-nine pounds ten shillings per. Accot. and Receipt.

Paid Mr. Amos Garret twenty-one pounds as lent the Gunsmiths. Ordered that Mr. Richard Dallam lay out the money transmitted to Philadelphia for the Poor of Boston in good arms for the use of this Committee.

Mr. Richard Dallam is desired to enquire of the Congress rspecting the resolves about the use of tea.

Also he is desired to apply to the Congress for some Powder and Lead for the use of this Committee as it will be necessary to guard our Shores by Companies to be constantly employed.

The following persons are appointed to carry the Association about for signing Viz. For Bush River Lower Hundred, James McComas, Daniel Scott (son of Aquila), Samuel Durham and Wm. Jones. For Spesutia Upper John Love, Edmund Bull, Edward Prigg, Bennet Mathews.

For Harford Upper, William Bradford, Junior, Richard Willmot, Junior, Michael Gilbert.

For Spesutia Lower, Francis Holland, John Carlile.

For Harford Lower, Edward Hall, William Hollis.

For Deer Creek Upper, Alexander Rigdon, James Barnett, William Ashmore, Robert Morgan, Joseph Wilson (son of John).

For Susquehanna, Captain John Dodgers, James Horner, Samuel Howell, William Bonar, Hugh Smith, Samuel Bailey.

For Bush River Upper, James Scott and Thomas Hope.

For Eden, Gabriel Vanhorn, Charles Baker and Jas. Lytle.

For Deer Creek Lower, John Patrick, William Morgan and John Dallam.

For Gunpowder Lower, Alexander Cowen.

For Gunpowder Upper, Maj. John Taylor, Capt. Samuel Calwell, and Captain Bennet Bussey.

Mr. Richard Dallam received of Mr. Robert Christie Forty-eight pounds, twelve shillings and six pence in part of an order on him for one hundred pounds for Warner & Balderston.

Committee adjourns to Monday the 25th instant.

March 25, 1776. Committee met according to Adjournment. Present Messrs. Amos Garret, Doctr. John Archer, James Horner, Alexander Cowen, John Patrick, William Webb, George Patterson & Col. Benjamin Rumsey.

Doctr. John Archer in the Chair.

Captain Samuel Griffith appears according to order with James Oliver, and on examination of said Oliver, this Committee is of opinion that he appear before Colonel Aquila Hall's Battalion, on the first Saturday in April next, or the meeting said Battalion at William Hossons old field their to be tried according to the nature of the offence, and Archibald Johnson, Junior, undertake to bring said Oliver before said Battalion at their meeting, on pain of suffering the same punishment inflicted on Said Oliver, as may be the opinion of said Battalion.

Test: Samuel Dooley.

Ordered that a copy of the above minute be sent to Col. Hall.

WHEREAS it has been proven upon oath before the Committee of Harford County that I have been so insenseable to the Justice of the American Cause as to speak in Terms highly reflecting on the glorious opposition carried on against the tyrannical and despotic design proceedings of the Ministry and Parliament of Great Brittain. A Conduct I am exceedingly sorry I have been guilty of, and am fully convinced that I have justly in so doing offended my Patriotic Countrymen who are and have been engaged in so noble and glorious a struggle I do therefore (being fully convinced of the Iniquity of such Conduct) humbly beg Pardon of my offended Countrymen, promising in future by my conduct to regain their favour by a ready obedience to the Rules and orders of the Congress and Convention and to the Officers by them put in authority over me. James Oliver.

Ordered, that Capt. John Patrick bring Samuel Smith before this Committee on Monday 1st day of April next to answer such questions as shall be asked him, and also summons William Snodgrass.

Committee adjourns to the 1st day of April, 1776.

Met in Committee April 8th 1776. Messrs. Amos Garret, Samuel Ashmead, Alexander Cowen, John Love, Benedict Edward Hall, Henry Wilson, Jun., & Ignatius Wheeler, Jun.

Samuel Smith appeared before this Committee and acknowledged his fault and said he was sorry for the same, therefore he is dismist. Capt Greenberry Dorsey is requested to bring before this Committee on Monday the 15th Instant George Mulheron to answer to a Complaint against him for forgery.

Committee adjourns to Monday the 15th instant.

Committee met according to Adjournment. Present Messrs. Aquila Hall, Amos Garret, John Beale Howard, Thomas Johnson, George Patterson, James Horner, William Webb, Samuel Ashmead, Henry Wilson, Jun., Benedict Edward Hall, John Archer, Francis Holland, and Ignatius Wheeler, Jun.

Mr. Aquila Hall in the Chair.

On motion resolved that after this day every member not appearing (without a reasonable excuse) by ten o'clock on days appointed shall pay one shilling to be applyed to the use of this Committee.

On motion resolved that it is agreed that John Patterson be appointed to collect the Fines and Forfitness, in the Twenty-third Battalion agreeable to the Resolve of the late Convention.—Gabriel Vanhorn for the eight Battalion and William Whiteford for the North side of Deer Creek, including Captain Glens Company and the said persons are ordered to disarm the Non associators (agreeable to the Resolves of the late Convention) in their respective Districts.

Committee adjourns to Monday the 22nd Instant at 10 o'clock.

Committee met according to adjournment. Present

Messrs. John Archer, William Webb, Alexander Cowen, John Beale Howard, Benedict Edward Hall, Fras. Holland, Ignatius Wheeler, Jun., Henry Wilson, Jun., George Patterson, and Aquila Hall.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

Capt. Bennet Bussey is wrote to, to render an accot. of the Public Arms in his Company.

Capt. Samuel Smith has an order for one pound of Powder.

A Letter is wrote to the Honorable Council of Safety of Maryland, informing them of three Companies being enrolle'd on the North side of Deer Creek Viz. William Webb, John Patrick, and John Jolleys.

The Committee purchases of Doctr. Hall a draw bow Gun for £5.0.0. and an order given him on Mr. Aquila Hall for the same.

Committee adjourns to Monday the 29th Instant.

Committee met according to Adjournment. Present Messrs. Aquila Hall, Amos Garret, Thomas Johnson, Francis Holland, Alexander Cowen, William Webb, Benedict Edward Hall, Doctr. John Archer, John Beale Howard, and George Patterson.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

On motion, a Letter falling into the hands of this Committee it being from a suspicious quarter, it was ordered to be opened and read, and finding nothing in it but what was innocent &c order'd to be Sealed and Directed to the Committee of Cumberland County in Pennsylvania for the speedy conveyance of it to the Person to whom it is directed.

On motion ordered that Gabriel Vanhorn, bring Joseph Presbury, Senr., before this Committee, on Monday the 6th of May, to show cause why he does not give up his fire arms & ct.

Richard White brings 41 Cartouch boxes to this Committee for which they agree to pay him 7s.6d. each, and receives an order on Col. Aquila Hall for the same.

Capt. Robert Harris is wrote to to produce his accot. to the Committee on Monday the 6th of May next.

Committee Adjourns to Monday the 6th May next 1776.

Committee met according to adjournment. Present Messrs. Amos Garret, Alexander Cowen, Francis Holland, William Webb, Henry Wilson, Junr., Thomas Johnson, George Patterson, Aquila Hall, and Benedict Edward Hall.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

In Compliance to the Instructions of the Council of safety the Committee has advertised to take what Blankets is produced to this Committee and give a reasonable price for the same.

Capt. Griffith returns to this Committee three Fines, against Edward Ward Jun. 3s.9d. each, amounting to 11s.3d., which Warrant is granted to John Patterson Levy the same.

Capt. Harris returns his Acct. and pays the Balance, the sum paid him the 18th March is altered to the right sum.

Captain Rumsey appears and informs the guns received for the minute company under his command is returned to Mr. Samuel Purviance all but three musquets which shall be returned by first opportunity.

On application of Capt. Bussey, Capt. James Stewart is wrote to release a man in his Company called Edward Cowen.

Mr. William Smithson renders his Acct. against this Province for Wagonedge of Powder for which he is allowed £3.15s.0d. and an order is given him on Col. Aquila Hall.

On motion in Committee it is resolved that the Re'd Mr. West be requested during the time the present unhappy dispute Between Great Brittain and the Colony subsists to omit in the Morning and Evening Service, such part of the Prayers, where the King and Royal family of England are Perticularly named, and that Francis Holland and George Patterson wait on

Mr. West with a copy of this Resolve and get his Answer.

On motion of James Holms his disposition is filed, and warrant issued against Robert Burney Lendrum to appear before this Committee on Monday the Thirteenth Instant and directed to Capt. Samuel Griffith.

Committee Adjourns to Monday 13th May 1776.

Committee met according to adjournment. Present Messrs. Amos Garret, William Webb, Samuel Ashmead, Alexander Cowen, John Patrick, Ignatius Wheeler and Henry Wilson, Jun.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

The Reverend Mr. West being furnished with a copy of the Resolve made the last meeting, we are furnished with his reasons, together with his letter to Messrs. Holland & Patterson, and to the Chairman the occasions . . . were put, and as the Sence of the Committee at the time of the Motion aforesaid and Resolve thereon was purely for the sake of Peace and good Order, in the district under the Rectorship of the Said Mr. West (there having been some uneasiness to us made known) on Occasion his useing the Prayers mentioned in the Resolve in the Service of the Church. This Committee resolve that as several Members of the body are Absent, so that we cant give it as full a Consideration as the Nature of the Case may require, and as the Convention at this Time is setting that the matter with us Rest, and that the reasons offer'd by Mr. West together with his Letters aforesaid, and this our Resolution be transmitted to our Delegates as they may take the sense of the Convention thereon.

An Account is Transmitted to the Honorable Convention of a Company being Inrolled by William Morgan requesting Commissions for the Officers of said Company, and likewise a Commission is requested for James Ford, first Leiutenant of Capt. John Rodgers Company, in the room of William Godgrace who has resigned.

A Summons is issued for James Holms & wife, and Thomas Bond.

A Permit is given for the Schooner Nancy navigated by two Hands to pass to Baltimore loaded with Forty-Two barrels of Flour and Six barrels of Shad.

Isaac Thomas has brought four Guns and three Bayonets to the Committee.

Captain Alexander Cowen is ordered to seize all the Fire Arms of Joseph Presbury.

Committee Adjourns to Monday the 20th Instant.

Met in Committee the 20th of May 1776 as pr. adjournment. Messrs. Amos Garret, William Webb, Benedict Edward Hall, John B. Howard, Ignatius Wheeler, Junr., Francis Holland & George Patterson.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

On motion an order is given Capt. Samuel Smith on Mr. Thomas Hall in the absence of his father Col. Aquila Hall for the Sum of Sixty Pounds, for which said Smith has given his Receipt for the use of Carrying on Gunmaking.

The Committee advances Seven Pounds to Isaac Thomas and John Cunningham, by the hands of Henry Benning, order given on Thomas Hall for the money.

June 10th 1776. Met in Committee Messrs. Amos Garret, John B. Howard, Alexander Cowen, Thomas Johnson, Benedict Edward Hall, Ignatius Wheeler, Jr., Francis Holland, George Patterson and John Archer.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

In Recess of the Committee granted Licence to the Schooner Luckey, James Shaw Master laden with firewood to Baltimore Town, also the Schooner Polly Stephen Johnson Master from Baltimore with four hands, with a load of plank, permitted to Land it and Return.

Ordered that Captain Glan bring Edward Norris (son of Joe) before this Committee on the 18th of this Instant and also to summons Vincent Bosley to appear at the same time.

Resolved, that John Rodgers, Samuel Howell, Thos.

Hope, Samuel Bailey, James Little, John Taylor & Samuel Caldwell to take in Associations be required to make their returns immediately to this Committee.

Summons Thomas Strong, James Thomas, George Deboular, Joseph Lusby, James Little, and Elijah Blackstone, to appear before the Committee of this Coty. on Monday the 18th of this Instant to answer to such questions as may be asked them Respecting their refusing to deliver their firearms agreeable to the Resolutions of the Convention.

William Down, Produces two Musquets for which the Committee agrees to give him Six pounds, and an order given him on Col. Aquila Hall.

Committee adjourns to Monday the 18th Instant.

The following Gentlemen met in Committee as pr. Adjournment, Messrs. Amos Garret, William Webb, John Love, Thomas Johnson, Ignatius Wheeler, Junr., J. B. Howard, Doctr. John Archer & George Patterson.

Major John Archer in the Chair.

On motion Summons James Taylor, Jun., for behaving refractory to Capt. Greenberry Dorsey and his Company, and also summons James Dennason to appear and attest against said Taylor, also James McCrackin, James Gordon and Joseph Everest.

Capt Cowen you are desired to Summon and bring before this Committee a certain James Debrular charged with speaking words tending to destroy the present opposition by Arms, summons also to Testify on the charge Doct. Annin and Michael Gilbert.

On motion Mr. Thomas Johnson is appointed to call in Messrs. Capt. Samuel Smith & Cuthbert Warner to inspect and make a return of the repairs that are necessary to be made and a number of arms collected from non-enrollers and of such as were purchased from some of the Inhabitants, and make a report of the same.

Mr. William Hall produces a Musquet for which the Committee agrees to give him twenty-five shillings and an order given him on Col. Aquila Hall.

1. Gun—Nathan Horner lock and stock good.
1. do.—Samuel Ruketts..... do.
1. do. ..... do.
1. do.—25s.....
1. do.—25s. James Wilson to be repair'd, stock & Mounting.
1. do.—20s. Benjamin Meads.....do. do.
1. do.—25s. Richard Monk.....do. do.
1. do.—25s. James White.....do. do.
1. do.—30s. Samuel Ruketts.....do. do.
1. do.—30s. Luke Swift.....do. do.
1. do.—30s. George York.....do. do.
1. do.—40s. James Butters.....do. do.
1. do.—25s. Nicholas Allender.....do. do.

The above return made according to Order the 17th June 1776. On motion Mr. Gabriel Vanhorn's Prayer is to be considered on our next days meeting.

Cuthbert Warner Produces thirteen Musquets to this Committee for which this Committee agrees to give him.

Committee adjourns to Monday the 1st July 1776.

Committee met according to Adjournment present Messrs. Amos Garret, John Beale Howard, Thomas Johnson, Samuel Ashmead, Henry Wilson, Jun., Geo. Patterson, Alexander Cowen, Benedict Edward Hall, John Archer & Ignatius Wheeler, Junior.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

On motion Resolved that where any person has been fined and it is afterward remitted that he pays the Collector Seven and a half pr. C. on the Sum fined for his trouble.

George Debrular, Joseph Lusby, James Little, and Elijah Blackstone appeared agreeable to summons and gave Satisfaction.

Thomas Strong appeared and his Case is further put off to the first Monday in August next.

Capt. Greenberry Dorsey is Commanded to bring James Taylor, Jun., before this Committee on Monday

the 1st day of August next to answer to such Questions as may be asked him.

Capt. Samuel Griffith is commanded to Summons Stephen Crouch to answer to a Complaint for Misdemeanor, and Summons John Hughes and John Chancey to testify against him on the first Monday in August next.

Resolved that this Comittee allow four pounds five shillings for a Gun and Bayonet, and twenty shillings for a Gun Barrel, to Benedict Edward Hall, and an order is given him on the Treasurer for the same.

Met in special Committee Thursday the 11th July 1776. Present Messrs. Aquila Hall, Amos Garret, Francis Holland, Doctr. John Archer, Alexander Cowen, Benedict Edward Hall, Thomas Johnson, John Beale Howard, John Love, Ignatius Wheeler, Jun., William Webb & George Patterson.

On motion, Ordered that the Resolve of the Convention respecting the appointment of the Officers of a rifle Company be raised in this County be Read, it was accordingly done when the following Gentlemen were by Ballot duly elected. To Wit:

Alexander Smith.....Captain.
James White Hall.....1st. Lieutenant.
William Bradford.....2d Lieutenant.
Josias Hall.....3d Lieutenant.

On motion Resolved that Capt. Caldwell, Hugh Kirkpatrick, Major John Archer and Francis Holland be a Committee for Examination of Guns and there report of their Sufficiency be a Guide for this Committee to receive them by, and that their first meeting be on Monday the 15th of this Instant at the Cross Roads.

Sirs,

Agreeable to a resolve of the late Convention impowering the Committee of this County to appoint the Officers of a rifle Company to be raised within this County, we have chosen and do recommend the following Gentlemen as worth of Commissioners, to wit: Alexander Lawson Smith, Captain; James White Hall,

first Lieutenant; William Bradford, Jun., Second Lieutenant; Josias Hall, third Lieutenant, whose Conduct we flatter ourselves will do honour to them, and Justifie the choice of this Committee.

The Committee adjourns to the first Monday in August next.

Met in Committee according to adjournment on Monday the 5th August 1776. Messrs. Amos Garret, Aquila Hall, William Webb, Thomas Johnson, Francis Holland, John Patrick, Ignatius Wheeler, Junr., and George Patterson.

On Motion, Resolved that the Constable take the Number of the Whites and Blacks of both Sexes in this County agreeable to a Resolve of the Congress and Council of Safety of Maryland. The Schooner Sally and Polly, Capt. Stephen Johnson from Nanticoke is permitted to land her Load, consisting of Lumber and to return to Baltimore Town.

On motion a letter is sent to Edward Mitchell, requesting him to withdraw his distress now on George Rays effects for Rent.

James Taylor, Jun., appears before this Committee and ackowledged that he had been refractory to Capt. Dorsey, and he is sorry for his past Conduct, and Promises to be Conformable in future.

Mr. Robert Stokes presents a Fine for which this Committee agrees to give him four pounds ten shillings and delivered her to Mr. John Beale Hall, first Lieutenant of Capt. Paca's Company.

Mr. Joseph Styles presents his Accot. for keeping a mare to forward Express for wch. this Committee agrees to allow him 15s.10d.

Capt. John Rodgers Presents his Acct. for ferriage of four waggon load of Arms and Ammunition for which this Committee agrees to allow him 20s. payable to Mr. Amos Garret.

Mr. James Mathers presented a Musquet for which this Committee agrees to give him four pounds.

On motion an Advertisement is framed for Purchasing Blankets &c for the use of this Province.

On Motion, Resolved that Mr. Richard Dallam pay into the hands of this Committee the Monies he received for the poor of Boston.

On applycation of Capt. John Patrick Warrants is granted for the following Persons Viz. Joshua Stapleton, John Scantlin, Job Barns for non Attendance.

Committee adjourns to Monday the 13th Instant.

Met in Committee the 19th day of August 1776, Messrs. Amos Garret, William Webb, Samuel Ashmead, John Patrick, Benjamin Rumsey, Thomas Bond, Thomas Johnson, Alex. Cowen & George Patterson.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

On motion, Edward Mitchell is wrote to, to attend this Committee on Monday the 2d day of September concerning a distress laid on George Ray.

By Virtue of an order from the Council of Safety, sent 9 Musquets cherry tree stocks, two with bayonets, 11 Walnut stocks, 6 with Bayonets, 1 with Bayonet . . . of Benedict Edward Hall, 1 old from William Hall, 1 new from Mathers, with Bayonet, 1 draw bow from C. Hall, 1 old from Capt. Griffith, 2 old do. from William Downs, in all 27, to Col. Hyde at Baltimore Town, in the same Waggon, went 35 Guns and Bayonets made by Mr. Dallam, and 26 Cartouch boxes belonging to the province and 41 bought by this Committee for the Province, under the care of William Cooper, Serjant of Capt. Busseys Company. Bot. 1 Gun of Capt. Griffith for the use of the Province £1.2s.6d. Wrote to Col. Hyde with the above Guns & Cartouch boxes.

Resolved that Mr. Samuel Ashmead be appointed to ride in Bush river Upper, Spesutia & Eden Hundreds, Bradford Norris in Bush lower, Gunpowder upper and lower Hundreds, Mr. William Jones in Harford Upper and Lower and Spesutia lower, William Webb, Esq., all the North side of Deer Creek, Mr. Francis Durbin,

Susquehanna, and purchase guns and Blankets agreeable to the Request of the Council of Safety.

Resolved that the above Collections be allowed 10s. pr. day. Wrote to the Council of Safety for £300 to buy Guns and Blankets.

Committee adjourns to Tuesday 27th August.

Met in Committee as pr. Adjournment Messrs Amos Garret, Col. Benjamin Rumsey, Col. Aquila Hall, Samuel Ashmead, James Horner, Alex. Cowen, Col. Thos. Bond, Francis Holland, William Webb, Ignatius Wheeler, Thomas Johnson, & George Patterson.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

Resolved that the Collectors in the several Hundreds in this County for purchasing Blankets and Guns shall return a true List of the Blankets and Guns to this Committee on oath, with a List of Persons of whom they purchased them of.

This Committee has received of the Council of Safety of this Province pr. the hands of Benja. Bradford Norris, The Sum of Three Hundred Pounds for which the Chairman gives a Receipt.

Mr. John Wilson produces his Acct. to this Committee of two Casks of Brimstone amot. £4.2s.0d. for which this Committee gives an order on Col. Aquila Hall for the Same.

Advanced to William Webb out of the Money Received the Sum of £65. Also to Samuel Ashmead £65. to William Jones £65. to Benjamin Bradford Norris £65. to Francis Durbin £40 for the purpose of buying Guns and Blankets.

Committee adjourns to Monday the 2d of September 1776.

Met in Committee as pr. Adjournment Messrs. Amos Garret, Col. Benjamin Rumsey, Aquila Hall, Thomas Johnson, William Webb, Ignatius Wheeler, Junr. John Beale Howard, George Patterson and Alexander Cowen.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

James Brown presents a Gun to this Committee for

which they agree to give him 45s. and an order given Mr. Aquila Hall for the same. Mr. William Webb presents a Musquet for which this Committee agrees to give him four pounds, and paid him the same.

Mr. Amos Garrett presents a Musquet to this Committee, for which they agree to give him Four pounds, and paid him the same.

Brought in and delivered to this Committee by Capt. Griffiths Company Eleven Cartouch Boxes.

Brought in and delivered to this Committee by John Hughes Lieutenant to Capt. Griffith Eight Cartouch Boxes.

Brought in and delivered to this Committee by Capt. Bradford, Ten Cartouch boxes.

Brought in and delivered to this Committee by Capt. Darsey seven Cartouch Boxes.

Sent to the Head of Elk in A. Andrews Waggon 166 Blankets for Col. Halls Battalion &c.

Committee adjourns to Wednesday 11th Instant.

Met in Committee as pr. Adjournment Messrs. Col. Benjamin Rumsey, Col. Aquila Hall, Amos Garret, William Webb, Samuel Ashmead, Ignatius Wheeler, Jun., Alexander Cowen, John Beale Howard, & George Patterson.

Mr. Amos Garret Chairman.

Mr. William Webb presents a draw bow Gun with Bullet molds for which the Committee gives him Five Pounds.

Messrs. Giles & Smith produce their Acct. for Carting Powder and Arms Four pounds five shillings, order'd to be paid by Col. Hall.

Nevin Kerr produces a Musquet with Bayonet and steel Rammer . . . by John Archer, Hugh Kirkpatrick & Samuel Caldwell order'd to be paid by Col Hall, £4.5s.0d.

Col. Hall order'd to pay Mr. Prig for a gun, £3.0s.0d.
do..do..to..Benjamin Smith 1 Gun..... 3. 5s.0d.
do..do..to..James Byard..... 2.10s.0d.
do..do..to..Josias Hitchcock for taxes.. 3. 5s.0d.

(Not paid)..do..to..George Patterson for Nathan Baileys Gun..... 2. 5s.0d.
do..do..to..Edwd Prig for taking Taxables .....1.10.4d.

1776 September 11th The following is a List of Blankets brought in by the several Collectors.

William Webb	43
Ignatius Wheeler, Jun	38
Francis Durbin	22
Benjamin Bradford Norris	28
William Jones	34
do.—5 smooth bores & 3 Rifles	166
Benjamin Bradford Norris 2 Mur. 1 S. B.	21
Samuel Ashmead	36
do.....2 small Rugs	239
Delivered Abraham Andrews	166
do. Ensign Patterson	7
do. Isaac Johnson	1

Ordered that an advertisement be set up, that this Committee is Desolved.

The Time this Committee being elected for, being expired, they now Desolve themselves.

At an election for Harford County held at Harford Town being postponed from the 25th to the 27th of Nov. 1776 the following Gentlemen were elected agreeable to the Resolve of the late Convention, a Committee of observation for the Said County Viz. Messrs. Thos. Johnson, George Patterson, Amos Garret, Saml. Ashmead, William Webb, Col. Aquila Hall, Alex. Cowen, John Love, Benjamin Bradford Norris, James McComas, Henry Wilson, Jun., Abraham Whitaker, John Archer, Thomas Bond, Jun., William Smithson, Greenberry Dorsey, James Clendenning and Ignatius Wheeler, Jun., and by notice on Monday the 2d day of December the Committee met when the Members present Viz. Messrs. Amos Garret, Thomas Johnson, Benjamin Bradford Norris, James McComas, Henry Wilson, Jun., James Clendenning, Saml. Ashmead, Alex. Rigdon, and Alexander Cowen.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

The Committee proceed to Choose a Committee of Licence when the following Gentlemen were Elected by Ballot Viz.—Messrs. Amos Garret, George Patterson, Thomas Johnson, James McComas, Saml. Ashmead, William Smithson, and Benjamin Bradford Norris.

On application of Elinor Higons She is Permitted to bring hir Action against Howard Van. and on Applycation of Barnet Preston he is Permited to Bring his Action against Josiah Radclief. } Committee of Observation till the first Monday of Next.

Met in Committee Messrs. Amos Garret, Thomas Johnson, Benja. Bradford Norris, James McComas, Capt. Alexander Cowen, Greenberry Dorsey, James Clendening, William Webb, Ignatius Wheeler, Jun., William Smithson.

On applycation of Walter Tolley he is permitted to bring his action of a Plea of Trespass on the case against William Linton administrator of Isiah Linton and licence given the Clk.

On applycation of Capt. William Smith he is permitted to bring his Action of a Plea of Trespass on the Case against Dan'l Nutterwell and licence given the Clk.

On Applycation of Archibald McMurphy he is permitted to warrent James Taylor, Jun., and warrent given him.

On applycation of William Prigdon he is Permitted to Warrent Daniel Price and Warrent given him.

On applycation of Neamiah Barns he is permitted to to Warrent Daniel Price and Warrent given him.

On Applycation of Thomas Pendergast he is permitted to warrant William Henderide and warrant given him.

On applycation of Freeborn Brown in Behalf of Edward Prall he is Permitted to bring his action of a Plea of Debt against Isaac Johnson and licence given him.

Committee adjourns to Monday the 13th Inst.

Jany. 27 1777 Committee met, Present Messrs. Amos Garret, William Webb, John Love, Thomas Johnson, Alexander Cowen, Benja. B. Norris, and James McComas.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

Commissions is granted to William Allender to collect the fines imposed on the non-associators on the North Side of Deer Creek and to Edward Carvil Tolley in the room of John Pattison in Spesutia, Susquehanna Lower and Harford Lower Hundreds.

On Application of Joseph Scarbrou he is permitted to Warrent Isaac Johnson.

On applycation of Hugh Jeffreys he is permitted to bring his action against.

Ditto of do. he is Permitted to warrent John Smith Fuller.

Isaac Johnson on Applycation of John Mahan he is permitted to bring his action against George Ree, on application of John McComas he is permitted to warrent Isaac Daws, The Committee adjourns to Tuesday the 4 Feby next.

Committee met agreeable to adjournment, Present Messrs. Amos Garret, Ignatius Wheeler, Benja. Bradford Norris, Col. Aquila Hall, Abraham Whitaker, James McComas, George Pattison, William Webb, and Alexander Cowan.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

On Application of Mary Thompson she is permitted to warrant Jane Harne, on application of William Jones he is permitted to bring his action against Robert Smith, on application of Daniel Nutterwell he is permitted to bring his action against John Rodgers. On application of Joshua Jones and wife they are permitted to bring their action against Isaac Johnson. On

applycation of Philip Dunagan he is permitted to warrant Utie Camdess. On application of Morris Dixon he is permitted to warrant James McCarty.

On Application of Andrew Hall he is permitted to warrant George Closs. On application of Joseph Morrison he is permitted to warrant William Brown. On application of William Boarman he is permitted to bring his action of a plea of Tresspass on the Case Against Thomas Cowan and licence given, on application of Charles Whitlatch he is permitted to warrent James Norris.

Resolv'd that this Committee Rite to Gen'l Buchannan Informing him of the Companys on the North side of Deer Creek not being form'd in Battalion &c.

Committee adjourned to Monday the 11th Inst.

February 17th 1777 Committee met Present Mes. Amos Garret, Wm. Webb, Ignatius Wheeler, Abraham Whitaker, James McComas, Thomas Johnson, Benjamin Bradford Norris, James Clendinen, Samuel Ashmead, Mr. Amos Garrett in the chair. Mr. Benjamin Bradford Norris Produces a Letter from the Council of Safety and brings to the Committee £150 and requests a settlement of our accounts with them which money is put into the hands of Thomas Johnson one of this Committee.

Received of Captain Samuel Smith 13 Guns & Bayonets. Received of James May of Mr. Richard Dallams Factory Nineteen Guns and Bayonets.

On applycation of Nathan Gallion he is permitted to bring his action against Garrett Garitson. On applycation Mieaja Mitchale licences is granted him to warrant Thomas Waningwain John Steele.

On applycation of Ann Huggins Licence is granted to her to bring her Warrant against David Evina. On application of James Kennedy Licence is granted him to bring his warrant against John Demor and Hugh Jeffres.

On application of Benjamin Bradford Norris Licence is granted him to prosecute his action against Joseph Gibbins.

On application of James Anderson Licence is granted to him to Warrant Isaac Hichcock & Thos. Grimbrooks. On application of William Allender licence is granted him to Warrant William Shody.

On application of Gabriel Vanhorn licence is Granted him to Warrant Joseph Lewes.

Committee adjourns to Monday the 24th instant.

March 3 1777 Committee Met. Present Messrs. Amos Garret, Wm. Webb, Thomas Johnson, Ignatius Wheeler, Junr., Henry Wilson, Junr., Aquila Hall, Jas. McComas, Benj. Bradford Norris & James Clendening.

Mr. Amos Garret Chairman.

On application of Helen Kinsey she is permitted to bring her Action against Tho. Strong & Lambert Wilmer Administrators to the Estate of Benjamin Rickets Deceas'd and licence is given the Clk.

On application of Edwd. Ward, Jun., he is permitted to Warrant John Ross and Warrant is accordingly given.

On application of Daniel Price he is permitted to bring his Action agt. Joshua Jones and wife in a Tresspass on the Case.

On application of John Mathers he is permitted to Bring his Action of a Tresspass on the Case against Thaders Jewett & License is given the Clk.

On application of John Brown he is permitted to Warrant Saml. Grunlee & Warrant is accordingly given.

On application of James Holmes he is permitted to Warrant Robert Mills & Warrant is accordingly given.

On application of James Holmes he is permitted to warrant Stephen White & warant is accordingly given. Hall and Alexr. Cowan.

On application of Nathan McClenner he is permitted to Warrant James Cherry and Warrant is accordingly given.

The Committee appointed Messrs. Aquila Hall & Amos Garret to adjust the Donations of the Poor of

Boston and to return the money to the Subscribers in proportion to their Donations.

The Committee adjourns to Monday next.

March 10th 1777 Committee met. Present Messrs. Amos Garrett, Ignatius Wheeler, Wm. Webb, Thomas Johnson, Abraham Whitaker, James McComas, Aquila Hall and Alex. Cowan.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

On application of Joshua Jones and wife they are permitted to warrant Samuel Jenkins, on application of Francis Curtis having giving to Prossecute the following sutes in Court agains Robert Gordon & Grisel Poake and against Tudor Chalk & Elizabeth his wife Administrators of Robert. On application of Nathaniel Gallion leave is granted Martha Gallion to bring her Action of a Plea of Debt against Garret Garretson and Licence given Clk.

On applycation of Thomas Bay he is permitted to Warrant Doct. David Benfield and Warrant Given.

On applycation of Abraham Whitaker he is permitted to bring his Action of a plea of Tresspass on the Case against James Trew.

On applycation of Hugh Kirkpatrick leave is granted James Montgomery to bring his Action of a plea of Debt against Walton & William Robinson.

On application of Hugh Kirkpatrick he has leave to bring his action of a plea of Trespass on the case against the Execut. of David Thomas.

On application of Jacob Wheeler he is permitted to Warrant Richard Coope.

On application of Buchanan & Cowan they have leave to bring theire Action of a plea of Trespass on the Case against Jonathan Lyon.

On applycation John Mahon has leave to Warrant Saml. Howel and warrant given. Leave is granted Abraham Jarretts Execut. to bring the following sutes against Thomas Blaney & Charles S. Fietz and Saml. Horing, John Blaney and Thos. Wavi, also against James & George Vogan of a plea of Debt.

Committee adjourns to Monday the 15th Inst.

Committee met according to adjournment. Were Present Messrs. Amos Garret, Ignatius Wheeler, William Webb, Thomas Johnson, James McComas, Benjamin Bradford Norris and Samuel Ashmead.

On Applycation of Mr. Amos Garret leave is Granted him to Prosecute his suit against James Giles Spetial Bail for Benjamin Thompson.

On application of Dallom and Carlile Licence is granted them to bring Plea their action In a Plea a Debt against Richard Johns.

On application of Joshua Jones and wife licences is granted him to bring his action in a Plea of Debt against Joseph Wood. Summons issued to bring Robt. Erne Strong before the Committee on Tuesday, 25th instant.—On application of Garretts, Exet., Licence is granted them to Prosecute their Suits against James Scott Son of James and David Davis, John Morgan & Robert Jackman.

Warrant of Distress Issued against John Whiteford for 41s.0d. Due to Captain Rigdons Company.

Committee adjourns to Tuesday 25th Instant.

Committee met according to adjournment. Present Messrs. Amos Garret, Alex. Cowan, James McComas, Thomas Johnson, Abm. Whitacre, Henry Wilson, Jun., James Clendening.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

Committee adjourns to Thursday next.

Met in Committee Ap. the 7th 1777, Messrs. Amos Garret, Thomas Johnson, Benjamin Bradford Norris & George Patterson.

Leave is granted John Beshorn to Warrant Negro Ben late the Property William Husband & Warrant given.

Leave is granted Richard Monks to Prossecute his Action against Garret Garretson Administrator of Samuel Johnson.

Leave is granted James Armstrong to bring his Action of a Plea of Debt against John Creighton and Licence given Clk.

On applycation of Aquila Hall, Jun., Esq., William Young is permitted to bring his action of a Plea of Debt and also of a plea of Trespass on the Case against Elijah Blackstone & Licence given the Clk.

Leave is granted Messrs. Hall Gilbert & Hall to bring their Actions of a Plea of Tresspass on the Case against John McBride, Jesse Mainly, Geo. McLauglin, Lawrence Clark, Archibald McMurphy, Thomas Jackson, John Wood, overseer, Samuel Dooley, Robt. Clark, Deer Creek, William Gale.

Nathaniel Rigbie Administrator of Jeremiah Sheredine Debon is Non, Joshua Lewis, Elijah Blackstone, Clotworthy Cunningham, Thomas Jackson & Sarah his wife, Nicholas Power.

Leave is Granted Robert Trimble to bring his action of a plea of Tresspas on the Case against Grafton Preston.

April 21st, 1777 Committee mett. Present Messr. Amos Garret, Aquila Hall, Thomas Johnson, Saml. Ashmead, James Clendening, Wm. Webb, Ben. Bradford Norris, Henry Wilson, Jun.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

On application of Mr. George Young who was appointed to guard a Waggon to South Carolina he is lent two Musquets, Bayonets, Cartouch Boxes & Haver Sacks as pr. his Rect.

The Committee appointed Messr. Amos Garret, Aquila Hall & Thomas Johnson or any two of them to prepare Accts. of the Committee to settle with the Board of Claims also to settle with the Collectors of the Fines & all other Accots. Relative to the Committee.

On application of Doctr. Philip Henderson he is permitted to bring his Action of Debt agst. Doctr. Thaddeus Jewett & John Prichard & Licence is given the Clk.

A Summons is issued for James Price to appear before this Committee On the First Monday in May next to show how he came by a Continental Gun Stopt in the hands of James Carroll, Jun.

On application of Joseph Morrison he is permitted to Warrant James Preston.

Committee adjourns to the first Monday in May next.

Committee mett according to adjournment. Present Messr. Amos Garrett, Aquila Hall, Thomas Johnson, Wm. Webb, George Patterson, Ignatius Wheeler, Jun., & Henry Wilson, Jun.

Mr. Amos Garret in the Chair.

On application of Robert Trimble he is permitted to Warrant James Duncan.

Summon is issued for Wm. Durham to attend the Committee the 20th Inst &c.

Committee adjourns to Tuesday the 20th Inst.

June 11th 1777 This day settled with Mr. Thos. Johnson & he paid in the Balance of the £150 put in his hands which was £79.12s.11d.

A List of Non-Associators and Non-Enrollers in Harford County to the 10th September, 1775.

	£	s.	d.
John Thomas.....pd.	2	0	0
George York, 50s.....pd.	3	0	0
Samuel Ricketts.....pd.	3	0	0
James Thrift.....pd.	2	0	0
Richard Thrift.....pd.	2	0	0
Richard Noleman.....	2	0	0
Thomas Mills.....pd.	2	0	0
William Divers.....	2	0	0
John Wilson.....	2	0	0
George Debrular.....40s., pd.	2	10	0
James Hill.....pd.	2	10	0
Thomas Hill.....pd.	2	10	0
Thomas Strong.....pd.	6	10	0
Benjamin Mead.....	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
John Gould Howard	2	0	0
Edward Ricketts.....pd.	2	0	0
Aaron Hill.....pd.	3	0	0
Micajah Debrular	2	0	0
Cornelius Cashworth	2	0	0
William Savory	2	0	0
James Debrular	2	0	0
James Qare	2	0	0
Joseph Polson	2	0	0
William Thomas	2	0	0
Robert Scott, Jun	2	0	0
Luke Swift	2	0	0
Thomas Presbury	2	0	0
Joseph Presbury.....pd.	8	0	0
Stephen Wauters.....pd.	7	10	0
Nathan Horner.....pd.	4	0	0
Thomas Downs	2	0	0
William Wilson	2	0	0
Stephen Whealand	2	0	0
James Butters	3	0	0
Joseph Presbury, Jun.....pd.	2	0	0
John Wood	3	0	0
James York	2	0	0
John Howard	2	0	0
Oliver York	2	0	0
Thomas Howard	2	0	0
James White	2	0	0
Edward York (son John)	2	0	0
John Presbury	2	0	0
George Wilson	2	0	0
James Connar	2	0	0
Robert Waters.....pd.	2	0	0
Thomas Stockdale	2	0	0
Edward Connard.....pd.	3	0	0
William Wakefield.....pd.	2	0	0
John Allender	2	0	0
Mathew Wakefield.....pd.	2	0	0
Patrick Finnigan	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
John Paul.....pd.	3	0	0
John Corkerton.....	2	0	0
John Hodges Taylor.....	2	0	0
Thomas Durbin.....	2	0	0
Edward Norris (son Joseph).....pd.	10	0	0
Josias Wm. Dallam.....pd.	10	0	0
Henry Johns.....	2	0	0
Griffith Jones.....	2	0	0
John Duzan.....	2	0	0
Isaac Collins.....	2	0	0
Joseph Lusby.....pd.	2	0	0
James Little.....	10	0	0
Alexander Duzan.....	2	0	0
John Garrettson.....	5	0	0
Amos Cord.....	3	0	0
Daniel Durbin.....	6	0	0
Joshua Jones.....	2	0	0
John Brown.....	10	0	0
James Martain.....	2	0	0
Freeborn Garrettson.....	4	0	0
John Cox.....pd.	3	0	0
John Murphey.....	2	0	0
Joseph Putney.....pd.	2	0	0
Aquila Putney.....	2	0	0
Richard Garretson, Jun.....	2	0	0
John Armstrong.....pd.	2	0	0
John Bull ("Tho Run").....pd.	5	0	0
Frederick Traly.....pd.	2	0	0
Michael Hamener.....pd.	2	10	0
Bernard Preston, Sen.....pd.	5	0	0
Bernard Preston, Jun.....pd.	2	10	0
Henry Ruff.....pd.	5	0	0
Henry Waters.....pd.	10	0	0
James Lee, Jun.....pd.	5	0	0
Mathew Kane.....pd.	2	0	0
James Thompson.....pd.	2	0	0
Hugh Murphy.....pd.	2	0	0
Bernard Preston (son James).....pd.	6	0	0

	£	s.	d.
James Wetheral	5	0	0
Samuel Forward (6 lb.) pd.	7	10	0
John Forward, Jun	2	0	0
William Forwood pd.	2	0	0
Henry Thomas, Jr. pd.	2	0	0
James Wood	2	10	0
Timothy Murphy	2	0	0
Richard Johns	5	0	0
Nat. Johns pd.	2	0	0
Benjamin Fleetwood	2	0	0
Philip Gover	6	0	0
Samuel Gallion	2	0	0
Benjamin Hanson, Jun 5	0	0	
John Porter	2	0	0
William Williams	2	0	0
William Cox, Jun	2	0	0
Walter Wauters	2	0	0
Henry Kidd	2	0	0
William Ensoer	2	10	0
Isaac Webster	10	0	0
Samuel Litten	2	10	0
Thomas Miller	5	0	0
Aquila Standiford pd.	2	10	0
Samuel England	2	0	0
William Wilson, Jun pd.	5	0	0
Josias Ratcliff	2	0	0
Benjamin Howard pd.	2	0	0
John Hayes, Jun pd.	6	0	0
Benjamin Shedwick	2	0	0
Thomas Sharp	2	0	0
William Sharp	2	0	0
Job Spencer	5	0	0
Thomas Sharp, Jun	2	0	0
Isaiah Jackson pd.	2	0	0
Robert England	2	0	0
Joseph England	2	0	0
George England	3	10	0
Gedian Pervail	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Joseph Husband	10	0	0
William Hawkins.....pd.	2	0	0
James Wood (Mason son)	3	0	0
William Barnes (Eliza)	2	0	0
Benjamin Herbert, Jun	2	0	0
Richard Hargrove.....pd.	2	0	0
Thomas West	2	0	0
John Clark	2	0	0
Ephraim Arnold	2	0	0
William Wilson (son Jno.)	3	0	0
John Mitchell.....pd.	3	0	0
Isaac Omel	2	0	0
William Sherwood	2	0	0
Samuel Lee	10	0	0
Gilbert Thompson	2	0	0
William Logue, Jun	2	0	0
Philip Gilbert	2	0	0
Michael Denny	2	0	0
Joshua Jervis	2	0	0
Robert Hawkins	3	0	0
John Willes (at I. Ellis')	2	0	0
Thomas Smith (son Pat.)	2	0	0
James Smith (son Pat.)	2	0	0
Wm. Stevens (at I. Tomson)	2	0	0
Henry Hagan (at Stintins)	2	0	0
James Welch	2	0	0
Jacob Giles, Jun	10	0	0
Garret Hopkins.....pd.	6	0	0
William Hopkins, Jun.....pd.	3	0	0
Leven Hopkins	2	0	0
John Morgan	2	10	0
William Ellis	2	10	0
John Peacock.....pd.	7	10	0
Philip Coal.....pd.	4	0	0
Skipwith Coal, Jun	2	0	0
William Coal (son Wm.)	2	0	0
Benjamin Wilson.....pd.	5	0	0
Samuel Rodgers.....pd.	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Joseph Rodgers.....pd.	3	0	0
James Crawford.....	2	0	0
Michael McBrady.....	2	0	0
John Hopkins.....	5	0	0
Stephen Jay.....pd.	5	0	0
Skipwith Coale, Senr.....pd.	10	0	0
Thomas Ely, Jun.....pd.	2	0	0
Hugh Ely.....pd.	3	0	0
Joseph Ely.....	2	0	0
Melen Ely.....	2	0	0
William Ely.....	2	0	0
Joseph Warner.....pd.	5	0	0
Crosdal Warner.....pd.	5	0	0
Isaac Massey.....	2	0	0
John Worthington.....pd	7	10	0
Cuthbert Warner.....	3	0	0
Easop Warner.....	2	0	0
Samuel Harris, Jun.....	2	0	0
Joseph Wiggins.....	2	0	0
James Rigbie, Jun.....	2	0	0
Jacob Bolderson.....pd.	2	10	0
Isiah Bolderson.....pd.	2	10	0
William Smith (son Nat.).....	2	0	0
Jeremiah Heaten.....	2	0	0
Joseph Miller.....pd.	3	0	0
William Ashmore.....	10	0	0
Joseph Hare.....pd.	5	0	0
Abel Martain.....	3	0	0
Joseph Gallion.....	2	0	0
Thomas Hawkins.....pd.	3	0	0
Thomas Chew.....pd.	5	0	0
William Cole.....pd.	7	10	0
Benjamin Wilson.....pd.	5	0	0
Skipwith Johns.....	2	10	0
Samuel Wilson.....pd.	5	0	0
Benjamin Warner.....pd.	5	0	0
Thomas Renshaw.....pd.	4	0	0
Joseph Davis.....pd.	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Philip Tharle	2	0	0
Joseph Stokes.....pd.	3	0	0
James Fisher	2	0	0
Samuel Coal	5	0	0
John Wilson (son Joseph)	5	0	0
William Wilson (son do.)	2	0	0
William Ashmore, Jun	2	0	0
John Wilson	10	0	0
Peter Wilson.....pd.	2	0	0
Michael Webster (son Samuel)	2	0	0
James Quinlin, Senr	2	0	0
James Charles James	2	0	0
Godfrey Waters	3	0	0
Thomas Bond (son John)	3	0	0
Benjamin Lancaster.....pd.	2	0	0
Jesse Lansaster	2	0	0
Thomas Lacey, Jun	2	0	0
William Lacey	2	0	0
David Lacey	2	0	0
Samuel Lacey	2	0	0
James Hicks.....pd.	3	0	0
John Wilson (Joyner).....pd.	5	0	0
John Miller	2	0	0
Stephen Norton.....pd.	2	10	0
David Molsberry.....pd.	2	0	0
William Briggs	5	0	0
Samuel Lee	2	0	0
William Amos, Jun	3	0	0
John Smith	3	0	0
Isaac Daws	10	0	0
Joseph Parsons	2	0	0
Enoch Mitchell	2	0	0
David Lee	3	0	0
William Jenkins	3	0	0
Jonathan Jenkins	2	0	0
Robert Smith	3	0	0
John Bond (son John)	5	0	0
William Bond (do.)	2	0	0

John Malsby	pd.	2	0	0
Capt. Thomas Kell		2	0	0
William Bull	pd.	5	0	0
Enoch Spencer	pd.	3	0	0
John Meason		3	0	0
James Meaharst, Sen.		3	0	0
James Meaharst, Jun.		2	0	0
Joshua Smith (son John)	pd.	2	0	0
John Smith, Jun.	pd.	2	0	0
Joseph Lancaster		2	0	0
Tobias Stansbury		2	0	0
Benjamin Daws (son Isaac)		2	0	0
John Anderson		2	0	0
James Price		3	0	0

£814 10s. 0d.

A List of the Inhabitants of Harford County, taken in 1776.

	WHITES.	BLACKS.
Spesutia Lower Hundred	790	650
Spesutia Upper Hundred	767	340
Harford Lower Hundred	415	352
Harford Upper Hundred	548	194
Susquehanna Hundred	1,300	281
Bush River Lower Hundred	658	275
Bush River Upper Hundred	623	77
Deer Creek Lower Hundred	460	374
Deer Creek Upper Hundred	960	122
Eden Hundred	1,008	108
Broad Creek Hundred	318	24
Gunpowder Lower Hundred	683	331
Gunpowder Upper Hundred	893	214
	9,423	3,342
	3,342	
	12,765	

N. B.—As David McSwain (alias Swiney) has Returned his List for Broad Creek Hundred, it is estimated to half the Whites and one-fourth of the Blacks that is in Deer Creek Lower Hundred, by A. G——.

N. B.—The List of David Sweeney of Broad Creek Hundred could not be obtained during the time of the setting of the Committee, when got was no Proved; could not ascertain the time he was taking the List, by agreed to take Twenty Shillings for his trouble which was paid by Amos Garret.

The County's Representatives in the House of Delegates Since 1786.

1786.
Benjamin B. Norris,
James Bond,
John Love,
Ignatius Wheeler.

1787.
Aquila Scott,
Benjamin B. Norris,
Ignatius Wheeler,
John Love.

1788.
Aquila Scott,
Benjamin B. Norris,
William Pinkney,
John Lee Webster.

1789.
Benjamin B. Norris,
William Pinkney,
John Lee Webster,
John Love.

1790.
William Pinkney,
James McComas,
Robert Amos,
John Love.

1791.
Edward Prall,
William Wilson,
John Love,
William Pinkney,

1792.
Edward Prall,
Abraham Jarrett,
John Love,
Robert Amos.

1793.
James Bond,
Edward Prall,
John Montgomery,
Abraham Jarrett.

1794.
Abraham Jarrett,
James Bond,
N. D. McComas,
John Montgomery.

1795.
J. Bond of Joshua,
Abraham Jarrett,
John Montgomery,
N. Day McComas.

1796.
Abraham Jarrett,
Edward Prall,
John Montgomery,
Jacob Norris.

1797.
John Montgomery,
Abraham Jarrett,
N. Day McComas,
James Bond.

1798.
Abraham Jarrett,
N. Day McComas,
John Montgomery,
William S. Dallam.

1799.
John Streett,
N. Day McComas,
Thomas Ayres,
James Bond.

1805.
John Montgomery,
John Forwood,
Thomas Ayres,
John Streett,

1806.
John Streett,
John Forwood,
John C. Bond,
Elijah Davis.

1807.
John Forwood,
John Streett,
Thomas Ayres,
Elijah Davis.

1808.
John Forwood,
John Street,
John Sanders,
Elijah Davis.

1811.
John Sanders,
John Forwood,
John Streett,
Henry Hall.

1812.
John Sanders,
J. Forwood of William,
J. Forwood of Jacob,
Joshua Bond.

1813.
J. Forwood of William,
J. Forwood of Jacob,
Francis J. Dallam,
Israel D. Maulsby.

1814.
J. Forwood of William,
J. Forwood of Jacob,
Francis J. Dallam,
Samuel Bradford.

1816.
Chas. S. Sewall,
Samuel Bradford,
Henry Hall,
John Glenn.

1817.
Samuel Bradford,
Chas. S. Sewall,
James Steel,
Jas. G. Davis.

1818.
Israel D. Maulsby,
Alexander Norris,
James Steel,
George Henderson.

1819.
Israel D. Maulsby.
Alexander Norris,

Henry Hall,
John Forwood.

1820.

Israel D. Maulsby,
William H. Allen,
Abel Alderson,
Alexander Norris.

1821.

William H. Allen,
John Forwood,
Alexander Norris,
William Whiteford.

1822.

Alexander Norris,
John Chauncey,
William H. Allen,
William Whiteford.

1823.

William Whiteford,
Chas. S. Sewall,
Alexander Norris,
James Steel.

1824.

Thomas Hope,
Alexander Norris,
Abraham Jarrett,
James Montgomery.

1825.

James Montgomery,
James W. Williams,
Chas. S. Sewall,
Henry Hall.

1826.

Thomas Hope,
Alexander Norris,
Samuel Sutton,
James Montgomery.

1827.

Thomas Hope,
James Montgomery,
William Smithson,
Samuel Sutton.

1828.

Thomas Hope,
Henry H. Johns,
Samuel Sutton,
William Smithson.

1829.

Henry H. Johns,
James Moores,
Thomas Hope,
Samuel Sutton.

1830.

James Montgomery,
James Moores,
Frederick T. Amos,
Stephen Watters.

1831.

Henry H. Johns,
James Moores,
Frederick T. Amos,
Samuel Sutton.

1832.

Henry H. Johns,
Samuel Sutton,
Thomas Hope,
John Forwood.

1833.

Henry A. Johns,
Samuel Sutton,
James Moores,
James Nelson.

1834.

Henry H. Johns,
Samuel Sutton,
James Moores,
James Nelson.

1835.

Stephen Boyd,
Samuel Sutton,

Harry D. Gough,
James Nelson.

1836.

Israel D. Maulsby,
James Nelson,
Harry D. Gough,
Stephen Boyd.

1837.

James W. Williams,
W. S. Forwood,
James Nelson,
Israel D. Maulsby.

1838.

Thomas Hope,
James W. Williams,
Israel D. Maulsby,
W. S. Forwood.

1839.

Samuel Sutton,
Thomas Hope,
James W. Williams,
John C. Polk.

1840.

Samuel Sutton,
Thomas Hope,
C. W. Billingslea,
William Whiteford.

1841.

Samuel Sutton,
Thomas Hope,
Henry H. Johns,
Chas D. Bouldin.

1842.

Francis Butler,
Coleman Yellott,
Thos. C. Hopkins,
Luther M. Jarrett.

1843.

William Polk,
Coleman Yellott,
Thos. C. Hopkins,
W. B. Stephenson,

1844.

William Polk,
Henry W. Archer,
Frederick T. Amos,
George Yellott.

1845.

W. B. Stephenson,
A. J. Streett,
Henry H. Johns,
Benedict H. Hanson.

1846.

W. B. Stephenson,
Luther M. Jarrett,
Robert W. Holland,
Abraham Cole.

1847.

Henry D. Farnandis,
Luther M. Jarrett,
Hugh C. Whiteford,
Abraham Cole.

1849.

Henry D. Farnandis,
John Hawkins,
Hugh C. Whiteford,
Abraham Cole.

1851.

Wm. B. Stephenson,
Alfred W. Bateman,
Thomas Hope.

1852.

Alfred W. Bateman,
Thomas Hope,
W. B. Stephenson.

1853.

Alfred W. Bateman,
Thomas Hope,
W. B. Stephenson.

1854.
Stevenson Archer,
Geo. Stephenson,
Wm. M. Elliott.

1856.
Henry A. Silver,
Robert E. Duvall,
James H. Jarrett.

1858.
Franklin Hanway,
Thomas M. Bacon,
John H. Baker.

1860.
Joshua Wilson,
Wm. F. Bayless,
Richard B. McCoy.

1862.
Elisha Lewis,
Richard B. McCoy,
Marmaduke Dove.

1864.
Chas. B. Hitchcock,
Thomas Archer,
Richard B. McCoy.

1865.
Isaac Cairnes,
Henry A. Silver,
Thos. C. Hopkins,
Joshua Wilson.

1867.
Nicholas H. Nelson,
S. M. Whiteford,
Joshua Wilson,
Simeon Spicer.

1868.
Benjamin Silver,
Nicholas H. Nelson,
R. R. Vandiver,
John S. Brown,

1870.
William M. Ady,
William Baldwin,
Jos. M. Streett,
J. T. C. Hopkins.

1872.
David Riley,
William Baldwin,
Jos. M. Streett.

1874.
Nathan Grafton,
Otho S. Lee,
David Riley.

1876.
P. H. Rutledge,
Andrew Boyle,
Murray Vandiver.

1878.
Silas Scarboro,
Willliam G. Scott,
Murray Vandiver.

1880.
Willliam G. Scott,
James B. Preston,
Murray Vandiver.

1882.
Silas Scarboro,
James B. Preston,
William B. Baker,
David Wiley.

1884.
Jacob H. Plowman,
Benj. Silver, Jr.,
J. Martin McNabb,
R. Harris Archer.

1886.
Jacob H. Plowman,
Benj. Silver, Jr.,
J. Martin McNabb,
R. Harris Archer.

1888.
Noble L. Mitchell,
Walter W. Preston,
Henry W. Archer, Jr.,
Wm. S. Bowman.

1890.
Noble L. Mitchell,
Walter W. Preston,
Wm. B. Hopkins,
Geo. W. Richardson.

1892.
Samuel S. Bevard,
Murray Vandiver,
Dr. Thos. B. Hayward,
John O. Stearns.

1894.
Samuel S. Bevard,
Dr. Thomas B. Hayward,
John O. Stearns,
Harold Scarboro.

1896.
T. L. Hanway,
John L. G. Lee,
Wm. M. Whiteford,
Robert Seneca.

1898.
T. L. Hanway,
Herman W. Hanson,
Wm. M. Whiteford,
Robert Seneca.

1900.
Noble L. Mitchell,
Willliam B. Hopkins,
Howard Proctor,
James W. Foster.

Sheriffs of Harford County.

1774, Thomas Miller.
1778, John Taylor.
1780, James Horner.
1785, Robert Amos.
1791, William Osborn.
1793, Benj. Preston,
1794, Thomas Gibson,
1795, Robt. Amos.
1800, Robert Amos, Jr.
1802, John C. Bond.
1804. John Guyton.
1807. Benjamin G. Jones.
1809, John Kean.
1812, Benjamin Guyton.
1816, Jason Moore.
1819, Joshua Guyton.
1822, Samuel Bradford.
1825, Henry H. Johns.
1827, John Carsins.
1828, John Kean.
1831, Joshua Guyton.
1834, Preston McComas.
1838, John Carsons.
1839, John W. Walker.
1840, James Kean.
1842, Henry Richardson,
1846, Wm. G. Burke.
1848, Robert McGaw.
1851, Robert H. Bussey.
1853, John S. Dallam.
1855. James A. Gover.
1857, Michael Whiteford.
1859, Joseph E. Bateman.
1861, Chas. D. Bouldin.
1863, Isaac Amos.
1865, Wm. Carsins.

1867, Wm. Young.
1869, Robt. E. Morgan.
1871, W. Smithson Forwood.
1873, Wm. B. Jarrett.
1875, G. Wm. Hanway.
1877, Henry C. Johnson.
1879, Wakeman H. Morgan.
1881, Wm. E. Whiteford.
1883, Geo. F. Walker.
1885, Robt. R. Carman.
1886, Thos. B. Jarret (by appointment of Governor.
1887, W. Oliver Hughes.
1889, Chas. A. McGaw.
1891, Jas. S. Calder.
1893, W. Oliver Hughes.
1895, Ambrose Cooley.
1897, Wm. J. Forsythe.
1899, Andrew Kinhart.

State's Attorneys.

1774, George Chalmers.
1793, John Montgomery.
1797, D. David.
1799, Thos. Kell.
1805, J. Ward.
1809, Stevenson Archer.
1810, John Saunders.
1811, John Montgomery.
1816, John Montgomery.
1823, Thos Kell.
1829, Wm. B. Bond.
1848, Wm. Galloway.
1851, Wm. H. Dallam.
1855, Wm. H. Dallam.
1859, Wm. H. Dallam.
1862, G. Y. Maynadier, (acting.)
1867, P. H. Rutledge.
1871, J. T. C. Hopkins.
1879, G. Y. Maynadier.
1887, J. E. Webster.
1891, Walter W. Preston.
1900, James W. McNabb.

Harford Representatives in Congress.

William Pinkney, 1791-3.
Gabriel Christie, 1793-7.
Gabriel Christie, 1799-1801.
Dr. John Archer, 1801-1807.
Judge Stevenson Archer, 1811-1817.
Judge Stevenson Archer, 1819-21.
Charles S. Sewall, 1831-3.
James W. Willliams, 1841-3.
Dr. Jacob A. Preston, 1843-5.
Edwin H. Webster, 1859-1865.

Stevenson Archer, 1867-1875.
Herman Stump, 1889-1893.
William B. Baker, 1895-1901.

Registers of Wills.

J. Beale Howard, deputy register, designated 1774.
John Geo. Bradford, 1780.
Abraham Jarret, 1799.
Samuel Richardson, 1813.
Thos. S. Bond, 1818.
Charlton W. Billingslea, 1845.
Benedict H. Hanson, 1857.
Joseph R. Ely, 1867.
Wm. S. Richardson, 1873.
Dr. J. M. Magraw, 1885.
Edwin H. Webster of J., 1889.
G. Smith Norris, 1889.

Clerks of Circuit Court.

1774, Alexander Lawson.
1777, John Lee Gibson.
1801, Henry Dorsey.
1845, Henry D. Gough,
1851, A. Lingan Jarret.
1858, William Galloway,
1863, William H. Dallam.
1867, A. Lingan Jarret.
1891, William S. Forwood, Jr.

Constitutional Conventions.

The first Constitutional Convention of the State of Maryland met at Annapolis in 1776, and was presided over by Matthew Tilghman.

The delegates from Harford county were:
Jacob Bond,
Henry Wilson, Jr.,
John Love,
John Archer.

The Maryland Convention of 1788, which ratified the Constitution of the United States, met at Annapolis, with George Plater as president. The members from Harford county in this convention were:

Luther Martin,
Willliam Paca,
William Pinkney,
John Love.

The second Constitutional Convention of the State was held in 1851, over which John G. Chapman, of Charles county, presided. The Harford delegates in this convention were:

John Sappington,
William B. Stephenson,
Ramsay McHenry,
Samuel M. McGaw,
James Nelson.

The third Constitutional Convention of the State met at Annapolis in 1864, with H. H. Goldsborough, president.

The Harford members were:
John A. Hopper,
William Galloway,
George M. McComas,
Thomas Russell.

The last Constitutional Convention which met in the State and formed the present State Constitution, assembled at Annapolis in 1867, with Richard B. Carmichael as president. The representative from Harford county in this convention were:

Henry D. Farnandis,
Henry W. Archer,
John Evans,
Evans S. Rogers,
Henry A. Silver.

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